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Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri--Illinois, Metropolitan Area March 1987

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12-12/2-1987

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletin 3040-13

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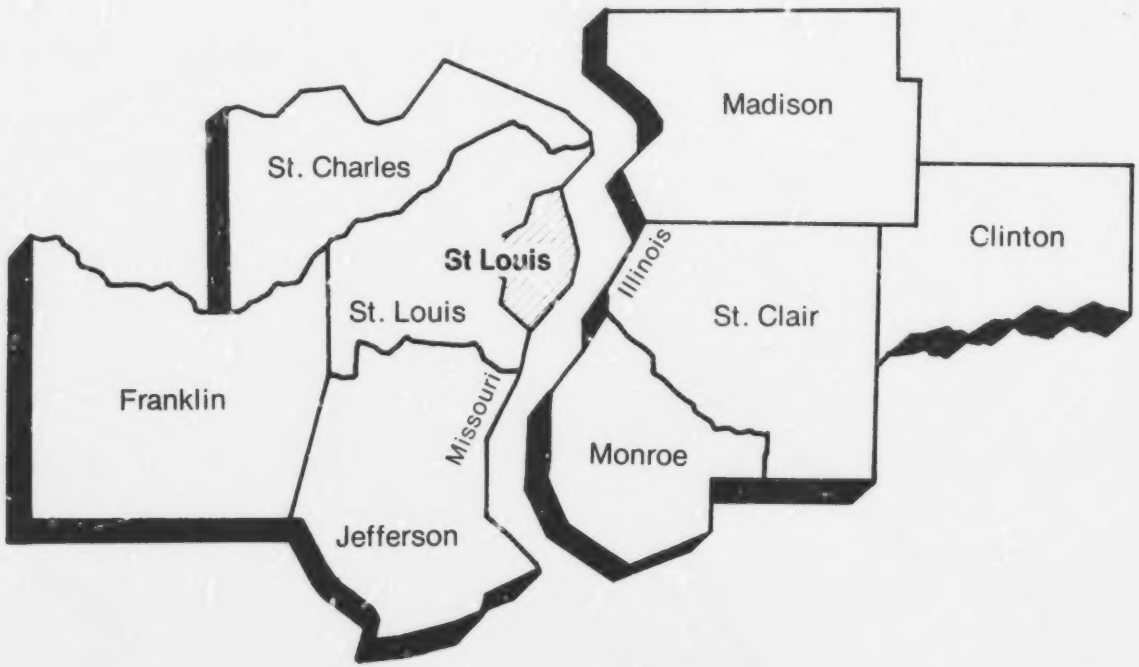

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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a March 1987 survey of occupational earnings in the St. Louis, MO-IL, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' area wage survey program. It was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Kansas City, MO, under the general direction of Rita F. Kerr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The Bureau wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation of the many firms that provided the data on which this bulletin is based.

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Note:

Reports on occupational earnings and employee benefits in the St. Louis area are available for the contract cleaning (August 1986) and department stores (August 1986) industries. These reports are available from the Bureau's regional offices. Regional offices also have available five summary releases: *Occupational Earnings and Wage Trends in Metropolitan Areas* (3 parts); *Occupational Earnings in All Metropolitan Areas* (combined); and *Wage Differences Among Metropolitan Areas.*

A summary bulletin, *Area Wage Surveys, Selected Metropolitan Areas,* provides wage data for 70 areas in the Area Wage Survey program. This annual bulletin may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents or from the BLS Publications Sales Center in Chicago.

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Area Wage Survey

St. Louis, Missouri–Illinois, Metropolitan Area March 1987

U.S. Department of Labor
William E. Brock, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
June 1987

Bulletin 3040-13

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Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is restructuring its area wage survey program to reflect changes in the number and geographic boundaries of the Nation's metropolitan statistical areas. In place of annual studies of 70 areas, the new program, when fully implemented in 1990, will cover 32 areas on an annual basis and two groups of 29 areas in alternate years.

This is 1 of the 32 areas being surveyed each year. While occupational earnings are presented annually (A-series tables), information on establishment practices and employee benefits (B- series tables) is presented every third year when Bureau field representatives obtain such data during personal visits to respondents. This report has no B-series tables.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

Earnings

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Where possible, occupations with related duties (e.g. accounting clerks and payroll clerks) are clustered to facilitate comparison. The occupations are defined in appendix B. For 31 large survey areas, tables A-12 through A-17 provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides indexes and percent changes in average hourly earnings for office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries and for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing separately. Data are not presented for skilled maintenance workers in nonmanufacturing because the number of workers employed in this occupational group in nonmanufacturing is too small to warrant separate presentation. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

Tables A-8 through A-11 provide measures of pay relationships in establishments. These measures may differ considerably from the pay relationships of overall area averages published in tables A-1 through A-6. See appendix A for details.

Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field representatives to classify workers by occupation.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	130 and under 135	135 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Secretarial and keyboarding occupations																										
Secretaries	4,786	39.0	374.50	358.00	302.00– 435.00	-	-	-	-	7	45	119	308	302	374	449	451	368	353	334	535	396	329	218	101	97
Manufacturing	2,022	40.0	392.50	381.00	320.50– 451.50	-	-	-	-	3	10	28	82	85	117	170	163	166	164	167	309	195	159	95	44	63
Nonmanufacturing	2,764	38.5	361.00	337.00	288.50– 421.00	-	-	-	-	4	35	91	226	217	257	279	298	200	189	167	226	201	170	123	57	34
Transportation and utilities	476	40.0	452.50	478.00	382.00– 530.50	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	14	15	14	10	22	15	20	31	43	77	69	69	46	22
Secretaries I	463	40.0	324.00	321.00	263.00– 361.00	-	-	-	-	4	18	47	31	39	22	60	70	54	29	25	38	16	-	2	-	8
Manufacturing	262	40.0	349.00	340.00	312.50– 376.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	10	9	43	48	45	25	21	22	10	-	-	-	8
Nonmanufacturing	201	39.5	292.00	275.50	236.00– 324.00	-	-	-	-	4	18	35	22	29	13	17	22	9	4	4	16	6	-	2	-	-
Secretaries II	1,068	39.0	312.50	303.50	265.50– 346.00	-	-	-	-	3	23	47	168	137	142	138	108	73	59	59	68	33	5	1	1	3
Manufacturing	383	40.0	340.00	340.50	282.00– 391.50	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	40	29	35	32	39	37	40	28	58	24	4	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	685	38.5	297.50	288.50	256.00– 323.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	40	128	108	107	106	69	36	19	31	10	9	1	-	1	3
Transportation and utilities	81	40.0	373.50	379.00	329.00– 399.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	4	8	5	11	22	8	3	1	-	1	3
Secretaries III	2,049	39.0	374.00	358.00	310.50– 433.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	100	108	183	193	229	186	168	125	252	216	181	34	14	31
Manufacturing	930	40.0	399.50	395.50	336.50– 457.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	26	34	57	58	62	75	78	75	155	122	117	21	10	27
Nonmanufacturing	1,119	38.5	353.00	334.50	297.00– 398.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	74	74	126	135	167	111	90	50	97	94	64	13	4	4
Transportation and utilities	177	40.0	425.00	447.50	363.00– 478.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	4	5	11	6	7	6	32	52	26	4	3	4
Secretaries IV	924	39.0	429.00	416.00	368.50– 507.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	16	37	13	11	18	37	44	33	27	64	17	12
Manufacturing	348	40.0	431.00	433.00	343.00– 524.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	19	28	37	69	79	91	83	82	60	8	7
Nonmanufacturing	576	39.0	428.00	415.50	373.00– 492.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	22	42	53	3	-
Transportation and utilities	135	40.0	494.00	509.50	478.00– 536.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	6	39	15	34	57	61	*36
Secretaries V	258	39.5	526.00	537.50	468.50– 590.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	30	6	11	9	17	16
Manufacturing	99	40.0	508.50	488.00	418.50– 572.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	9	9	23	48	44	20
Nonmanufacturing	159	39.0	540.00	538.00	509.50– 591.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	9	9	23	48	44	20
Stenographers	1,006	39.5	339.50	328.00	272.00– 423.00	-	-	-	-	8	26	61	109	95	113	74	57	64	43	49	70	214	15	4	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	716	39.0	337.00	315.50	267.00– 443.50	-	-	-	-	8	26	47	88	63	86	42	37	29	27	27	45	181	6	4	-	-
Stenographers I	462	39.0	302.00	290.50	256.50– 344.00	-	-	-	-	8	15	36	62	63	66	31	35	52	18	23	21	12	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	265	38.5	293.50	290.00	243.50– 336.00	-	-	-	-	8	15	22	41	34	60	5	18	26	8	10	10	8	-	-	-	-
Stenographers II	544	39.5	372.00	402.00	295.50– 443.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	47	32	27	43	22	12	25	26	49	202	15	4	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	451	39.5	362.50	394.00	281.50– 443.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	47	29	26	37	19	3	19	17	35	173	6	4	-	-
Typists	1,838	39.0	260.50	238.00	211.00– 293.50	15	-	21	73	204	314	298	238	120	127	61	76	75	58	45	70	35	7	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,300	38.5	241.50	226.50	204.50– 257.50	15	-	15	62	183	284	252	173	79	87	11	39	29	7	12	36	9	6	1	-	-
Typists I	1,275	38.5	239.50	226.00	202.00– 262.00	15	-	21	72	195	286	177	183	74	84	40	35	39	17	9	8	20	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	948	38.0	227.50	217.00	199.00– 243.50	15	-	15	62	179	260	132	130	36	53	8	19	18	2	5	6	8	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	41	40.0	319.00	282.50	236.00– 414.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	2	5	1	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-
Typists II	563	39.5	307.50	293.50	234.50– 372.00	-	-	-	1	9	28	121	55	46	43	21	41	36	41	36	62	15	7	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	352	39.0	279.00	257.50	229.00– 293.50	-	-	-	-	4	24	120	43	43	34	3	20	11	5	7	30	1	6	1	-	-
Word processors	667	39.0	296.50	285.00	247.50– 332.00	-	-	-	3	1	79	58	58	114	76	76	47	35	29	23	33	12	10	2	-	-
Manufacturing	268	40.0	332.50	328.00	264.50– 384.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	30	39	19	19	20	26	23	22	27	11	10	2	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	389	38.5	272.00	272.50	228.50– 306.00	-	-	-	3	-	79	39	28	75	57	57	27	10	6	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
Word processors I	348	39.0	272.00	260.00	220.50– 301.50	-	-	-	3	1	79	49	30	56	39	23	19	11	15	7	15	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	158	40.0	306.00	289.00	260.00– 357.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	15	37	15	11	13	9	15	7	15	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	190	38.5	244.00	228.00	216.00– 278.50	-	-	-	3	-	79	30	15	19	24	12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	130 and under 135	135 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Word processors II	309	39.0	324.00	312.00	277.00– 357.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	28	58	37	53	28	25	14	16	18	11	10	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	199	38.5	298.50	294.00	269.00– 317.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	13	56	33	45	21	8	6	1	6	1	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	1,800	39.0	257.50	240.50	199.50– 296.00	15	–	54	117	264	226	182	203	175	133	133	84	29	46	22	54	26	14	18	5	–
Manufacturing	464	40.0	277.00	260.00	219.50– 307.00	–	–	–	6	57	55	40	74	49	32	62	16	6	21	6	22	7	6	–	5	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,336	39.0	251.00	231.00	197.00– 286.00	15	–	54	111	207	171	142	129	126	101	71	68	23	25	16	32	19	8	18	–	–
Transportation and utilities	131	40.0	350.50	332.00	268.00– 427.50	–	–	3	–	8	3	5	10	7	18	9	4	1	10	9	17	6	3	18	–	–
Key entry operators I	1,274	39.0	235.00	216.00	191.50– 261.00	15	–	54	117	263	217	145	140	93	58	60	22	12	31	3	14	5	4	16	5	–
Manufacturing	299	40.0	254.00	242.50	207.50– 279.00	–	–	–	6	56	46	25	61	31	19	28	4	2	13	–	–	–	3	–	5	–
Nonmanufacturing	975	39.0	229.50	210.00	187.50– 254.00	15	–	54	111	207	171	120	79	62	39	32	18	10	18	3	14	5	1	16	–	–
Transportation and utilities	87	40.0	347.00	326.50	249.50– 445.00	–	–	3	–	8	3	5	10	7	4	3	3	1	3	2	13	5	1	16	–	–
Key entry operators II	526	39.5	312.50	295.50	273.00– 332.00	–	–	–	–	1	9	37	63	82	75	73	62	17	15	19	40	21	10	2	–	–
Manufacturing	165	40.0	318.00	303.50	265.00– 365.00	–	–	–	–	1	9	15	13	18	13	34	12	4	8	6	22	7	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	361	39.0	310.00	292.50	274.00– 326.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	50	64	62	39	50	13	7	13	18	14	7	2	–	–
Transportation and utilities	44	40.0	357.50	361.00	288.50– 396.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	1	–	7	7	4	1	2	2	–	–
Other clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	3,806	39.5	306.50	285.00	230.00– 373.00	–	–	19	174	274	282	298	377	382	258	340	252	136	120	113	267	276	150	52	21	15
Manufacturing	1,427	40.0	314.00	294.00	240.00– 376.00	–	–	1	62	112	78	89	119	157	100	124	87	78	83	58	90	73	55	16	21	15
Nonmanufacturing	2,379	39.5	302.00	280.00	229.00– 365.00	–	–	18	112	162	204	200	258	225	158	216	165	58	37	55	177	203	95	36	–	–
Transportation and utilities	247	40.0	441.50	443.50	426.00– 499.50	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	2	10	6	3	11	5	3	3	22	77	62	36	–	–
Accounting clerks I	530	39.5	211.50	201.00	176.00– 240.00	–	–	19	126	117	80	45	62	40	14	14	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	182	40.0	246.50	240.00	211.00– 279.00	–	–	1	14	14	23	33	26	31	14	13	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	348	39.5	193.00	181.00	172.00– 210.00	–	–	18	112	103	57	12	36	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	2,031	39.5	287.00	268.50	229.50– 326.50	–	–	–	48	154	191	218	237	278	168	179	137	63	51	15	169	89	11	23	–	–
Manufacturing	703	40.0	277.00	270.00	210.00– 325.00	–	–	–	48	95	44	39	75	82	55	81	54	42	27	8	35	13	4	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,328	39.0	292.50	268.50	230.00– 328.00	–	–	–	–	59	147	179	162	196	113	98	83	21	24	7	134	76	7	22	–	–
Transportation and utilities	159	40.0	421.50	443.50	374.00– 443.50	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	2	6	6	3	8	5	3	3	13	74	7	22	–	–
Accounting clerks III	912	39.5	355.00	330.00	285.50– 428.00	–	–	–	–	3	11	35	78	54	71	133	101	44	48	56	57	108	77	4	13	9
Manufacturing	404	40.0	359.00	353.00	277.50– 419.00	–	–	–	–	3	11	26	18	44	30	30	21	30	41	37	27	38	22	4	13	9
Nonmanufacturing	508	39.5	352.00	326.50	297.50– 434.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	60	20	41	103	80	14	7	19	30	70	55	–	–	–
Accounting clerks IV	333	39.5	441.00	461.00	396.00– 482.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	2	28	21	42	41	79	62	25	8	6
Manufacturing	138	40.0	459.00	467.00	401.00– 501.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	15	13	38	22	29	11	6	6
Nonmanufacturing	195	39.0	428.50	461.00	376.50– 470.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	2	23	6	29	13	57	33	14	–	–
Payroll clerks	471	39.5	324.00	310.00	265.50– 378.00	–	–	–	3	11	24	19	54	48	52	57	23	37	26	49	33	8	4	16	3	4
Manufacturing	167	40.0	336.50	319.00	271.00– 392.50	–	–	–	–	6	7	10	11	12	27	12	5	5	16	24	18	4	3	–	3	4
Nonmanufacturing	304	39.0	317.00	308.00	259.50– 355.00	–	–	–	3	5	17	9	43	36	25	45	18	32	10	25	15	4	1	16	–	–
Transportation and utilities	37	40.0	464.50	473.00	391.00– 545.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	2	5	4	1	16	–	–
File clerks	668	38.5	199.00	190.50	179.50– 206.50	6	–	57	110	299	88	22	51	9	3	3	14	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	622	38.5	201.00	192.50	180.00– 204.50	–	–	32	109	299	82	19	47	8	3	3	14	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Transportation and utilities	39	40.0	242.50	240.00	162.00– 276.00	–	–	9	4	1	3	2	8	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
File clerks I	492	38.5	186.50	184.50	179.00– 196.00	6	–	57	109	251	44	6	6	5	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	459	38.5	189.00	183.50	179.50– 196.00	–	–	32	108	251	43	6	6	5	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks II	106	38.0	213.00	205.00	196.00– 222.50	–	–	–	1	47	31	11	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	98	38.0	212.50	202.00	196.00– 207.00	–	–	–	1	47	26	8	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
File clerks III	70	38.0	265.50	252.50	233.00– 271.00	–	–	–	–	1	13	5	32	2	–	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	65	38.0	267.00	253.00	233.00– 307.00	–	–	–	–	1	13	5	28	1	–	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																		
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	130 and under 135	135 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 and over
Messengers	313	39.5	228.50	214.00	180.50– 253.50	–	–	46	27	55	40	39	31	12	13	12	23	3	4	1	5	–	2	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	193	39.0	210.50	196.00	167.50– 235.00	–	–	43	21	34	22	32	22	1	–	3	10	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Order clerks	806	40.0	293.50	283.50	225.00– 338.00	–	–	1	17	104	45	71	52	78	117	48	86	36	7	37	58	44	2	–	–	3
Manufacturing	439	40.0	271.50	263.00	208.00– 315.00	–	–	1	2	89	43	55	19	47	27	48	51	19	4	15	10	4	2	–	–	3
Nonmanufacturing	367	39.5	320.00	283.50	261.50– 398.50	–	–	–	15	15	2	16	33	31	90	–	35	17	3	22	48	40	–	–	–	–
Order clerks I	386	39.5	251.00	225.00	199.50– 285.00	–	–	1	4	90	43	70	31	28	21	31	20	18	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	3
Manufacturing	301	40.0	246.50	220.00	195.50– 284.00	–	–	1	2	88	41	54	11	27	21	31	15	1	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	3
Order clerks II	440	40.0	329.50	328.00	283.50– 398.50	–	–	–	13	14	2	1	21	50	90	17	66	18	7	37	58	40	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	138	40.0	327.00	333.50	288.00– 349.50	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	8	20	6	17	36	18	4	15	10	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	302	40.0	330.50	283.50	283.50– 415.50	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	13	30	90	–	30	–	3	22	48	40	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	95	39.0	281.00	249.50	219.50– 330.00	–	–	–	–	–	28	9	15	8	3	7	4	1	2	8	7	3	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	59	40.0	313.00	304.00	243.00– 391.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	8	4	3	5	4	1	2	8	7	3	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	264	39.5	256.00	222.00	186.50– 313.50	–	–	13	38	48	20	36	11	4	13	16	32	7	3	1	3	9	9	–	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	224	39.5	234.00	202.00	184.50– 280.00	–	–	13	38	48	20	36	10	3	12	13	18	2	1	1	2	7	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operator-receptionists	609	39.0	245.50	231.00	196.00– 279.00	–	–	6	* 51	101	77	129	71	62	10	36	18	20	1	10	2	–	–	5	10	–
Manufacturing	219	40.0	270.00	252.00	227.50– 280.00	–	–	6	16	10	17	45	19	53	8	2	10	10	1	10	2	–	–	–	10	–
Nonmanufacturing	390	38.5	232.00	229.00	195.00– 253.50	–	–	–	35	91	60	84	52	9	2	34	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 19 at $600 to $640; 7 at $640 to $680; 4 at $680 to $720; 2 at $720 to $760; and 4 at $760 and over

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers[1]	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 220	220 and under 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Computer systems analysis (business)	2,436	39.5	680.00	650.50	577.00– 772.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	45	119	272	312	348	256	201	184	183	130	172	201
Manufacturing	511	40.0	660.00	634.50	556.00– 758.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	26	30	79	75	57	39	35	40	44	23	22	38
Nonmanufacturing	1,925	39.0	685.00	653.00	585.50– 780.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	19	89	193	237	291	217	166	144	139	107	150	163
Computer systems analysts (business) I	424	40.0	546.00	549.00	524.00– 572.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	30	55	160	120	36	8	1	–	–	–	1	–
Manufacturing	143	40.0	537.00	537.50	502.00– 564.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	22	59	29	8	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	1,244	39.0	648.50	635.50	585.50– 706.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	63	107	175	278	199	149	103	74	45	23	13
Manufacturing	217	40.0	658.50	634.50	578.00– 743.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	20	44	36	26	15	10	19	13	8	9
Nonmanufacturing	1,027	39.0	646.50	636.00	596.00– 704.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	55	87	131	242	171	134	93	55	32	15	4
Computer systems analysts (business) III	768	39.5	804.50	818.00	729.50– 877.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	17	34	49	51	81	109	85	148	* 188
Manufacturing	151	40.0	779.00	765.00	711.00– 846.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	10	19	30	25	10	13	26
Nonmanufacturing	617	39.5	811.00	835.00	745.00– 881.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	15	21	39	32	51	84	75	135	159
Computer programmers (business)	2,146	39.5	516.50	518.50	459.00– 572.00	–	–	13	3	10	10	101	127	177	236	428	451	186	154	126	86	21	15	1	1	–
Manufacturing	378	40.0	508.50	510.50	421.00– 582.50	–	–	10	–	10	10	19	15	40	46	52	58	42	21	27	18	4	4	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,768	39.0	518.50	519.00	466.00– 568.00	–	–	3	3	–	–	82	112	137	190	376	393	144	133	99	68	17	11	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	608	39.5	440.50	453.00	375.50– 498.00	–	–	13	3	10	10	67	110	71	89	150	57	18	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	172	40.0	446.50	465.50	349.50– 531.50	–	–	10	–	10	10	19	12	16	15	28	28	14	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	436	39.5	438.00	448.50	385.00– 488.00	–	–	3	3	–	–	48	98	55	74	122	29	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	861	39.0	510.00	515.50	460.00– 549.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	17	106	122	209	231	59	54	24	22	–	1	1	1	–
Manufacturing	119	40.0	504.00	484.50	442.50– 557.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	24	31	19	18	13	5	3	2	–	1	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	762	39.0	510.50	518.00	464.50– 547.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	14	82	91	190	215	46	49	21	20	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	657	39.0	595.50	584.50	537.00– 651.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	69	163	109	94	99	63	21	14	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	570	39.0	590.50	576.50	531.00– 647.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	64	149	94	84	78	48	17	11	–	–	–
Computer operators	1,663	39.0	373.00	373.50	306.00– 443.50	21	55	73	86	140	175	244	283	144	277	78	21	36	7	17	6	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	339	40.0	387.50	361.00	318.00– 411.00	–	2	6	17	12	54	78	70	25	25	10	7	6	7	14	6	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,324	39.0	369.50	364.00	299.00– 443.50	21	53	67	69	128	121	166	213	119	252	68	14	30	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	319	39.0	294.50	283.00	252.00– 316.00	21	22	53	47	76	31	44	8	6	1	2	1	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	69	40.0	352.50	316.00	272.00– 355.50	–	2	6	10	7	10	20	4	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	250	38.5	278.50	279.00	240.00– 294.00	21	20	47	37	69	21	24	4	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	793	39.0	359.00	350.50	309.00– 398.00	–	33	17	33	54	133	156	179	65	83	14	6	14	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	188	40.0	365.00	341.50	318.00– 372.50	–	–	–	7	4	44	56	38	12	13	6	–	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	605	39.0	357.00	352.00	306.00– 399.50	–	33	17	26	50	89	100	141	53	70	8	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	551	39.0	439.00	456.50	383.50– 476.00	–	–	3	6	10	11	44	36	73	100	62	14	22	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	82	40.0	468.00	414.50	383.50– 536.50	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	28	12	11	4	6	4	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	469	39.0	434.00	456.50	383.00– 469.50	–	–	3	6	9	11	42	68	61	182	58	8	18	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	72	39.5	297.50	287.00	252.50– 326.50	4	5	14	9	16	1	12	5	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	66	39.5	298.50	287.00	254.00– 321.00	3	4	14	9	15	1	9	5	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	795	39.5	461.00	439.50	357.50– 538.00	17	6	23	12	15	52	74	97	102	68	88	65	55	38	20	7	30	10	3	7	3
Manufacturing	519	39.5	461.00	438.50	376.00– 528.00	5	1	12	2	9	29	56	78	72	50	62	53	32	16	11	5	9	5	3	7	3
Nonmanufacturing	276	40.0	460.50	442.50	326.50– 580.00	12	5	11	10	6	23	18	21	30	18	26	12	23	22	9	5	21	4	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 220	220 and under 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Drafters II	129	39.5	316.50	313.00	261.50– 341.50	2	6	20	8	14	34	22	10	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	64	39.0	314.50	318.00	294.00– 342.50	–	1	10	–	9	17	18	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	65	40.0	318.50	303.00	249.50– 334.00	2	5	10	8	5	17	4	1	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	214	39.5	403.50	396.50	348.00– 437.50	–	–	–	2	–	16	45	48	53	15	25	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	160	39.5	393.50	390.00	346.00– 434.00	–	–	–	2	–	12	37	42	41	9	14	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	54	40.0	432.50	418.00	364.50– 510.00	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	6	12	6	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	26	40.0	466.50	495.50	412.00– 510.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters IV	258	39.5	488.50	488.50	428.00– 532.00	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	38	37	37	44	42	26	13	1	5	2	3	–	–	–
Manufacturing	188	39.5	489.00	499.00	429.50– 528.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	27	35	40	39	13	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	70	40.0	486.00	481.00	384.00– 591.50	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	13	10	2	4	3	13	12	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters V	174	39.5	626.50	614.50	547.00– 737.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	14	13	13	29	25	19	5	28	7	3	7	3
Manufacturing	100	39.5	629.00	605.50	545.50– 704.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	8	11	19	15	10	4	7	3	3	7	3
Electronics technicians	882	40.0	563.00	605.00	534.00– 617.00	–	11	11	–	8	2	93	24	22	18	31	74	104	276	52	35	121	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	341	40.0	467.50	502.50	346.00– 568.00	–	10	9	–	6	2	85	21	19	10	24	31	90	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	541	40.0	623.00	617.00	605.00– 671.00	–	1	2	–	2	–	8	3	3	8	7	43	14	276	52	1	121	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	301	39.5	652.00	647.50	605.00– 723.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	43	8	74	52	1	121	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	558	40.0	545.50	605.00	534.00– 617.00	–	–	–	–	6	2	90	11	4	4	8	46	75	276	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	176	40.0	434.50	358.50	331.50– 568.00	–	–	–	–	6	2	82	8	4	–	1	4	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	382	40.0	596.50	617.00	605.00– 617.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	4	7	42	6	276	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	153	40.0	595.00	605.00	534.00– 605.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	42	–	74	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	292	39.5	625.50	660.00	547.00– 723.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	18	14	23	23	29	–	16	35	121	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	138	40.0	541.50	547.00	473.00– 586.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	15	10	23	22	21	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	81	39.5	528.50	519.50	479.50– 581.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	5	7	20	13	10	6	5	6	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	74	40.0	541.00	522.00	485.00– 589.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	7	20	12	10	6	5	6	–	–	–	–	–

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 113 at $880 to $920; 35 at $920 to $960; 25 at $960 to $1000; and 14 at $1000 to $1040.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Sex,[a] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[b])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
Office occupations - men			
Messengers	104	39.5	229.50
Nonmanufacturing	62	39.0	190.50
Order clerks	171	40.0	357.00
Nonmanufacturing	154	40.0	357.00
Order clerks II	168	40.0	355.50
Nonmanufacturing	152	40.0	357.00
Office occupations - women			
Secretaries	4,628	39.0	372.00
Manufacturing	2,022	40.0	392.50
Nonmanufacturing	2,606	38.5	356.00
Transportation and utilities	482	40.0	450.00
Secretaries I	461	40.0	323.00
Manufacturing	262	40.0	349.00
Nonmanufacturing	199	39.5	289.50
Secretaries II	1,082	39.0	311.00
Manufacturing	383	40.0	340.00
Nonmanufacturing	679	38.5	295.00
Transportation and utilities	75	40.0	357.50
Secretaries III	1,960	39.0	371.00
Manufacturing	930	40.0	399.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,030	38.5	346.00
Transportation and utilities	171	40.0	422.50
Secretaries IV	890	39.0	426.50
Manufacturing	348	40.0	431.00
Nonmanufacturing	542	38.5	424.00
Transportation and utilities	135	40.0	494.00
Secretaries V	255	39.5	528.50
Manufacturing	99	40.0	508.50
Nonmanufacturing	156	39.0	541.50
Stenographers	912	39.5	337.00
Nonmanufacturing	622	39.0	333.00
Stenographers I	419	39.0	299.50
Nonmanufacturing	222	38.0	288.00
Stenographers II	493	39.5	369.00
Typists	1,746	39.0	256.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,210	38.5	234.00
Typists I	1,233	38.5	238.50
Nonmanufacturing	908	38.0	225.00
Transportation and utilities	41	40.0	319.00
Typists II	513	39.5	299.50
Nonmanufacturing	302	39.0	261.00
Word processors	650	39.0	296.00
Manufacturing	263	40.0	331.00
Nonmanufacturing	387	38.5	272.00
Word processors I	346	39.5	272.50
Manufacturing	158	40.0	306.00
Nonmanufacturing	188	38.5	244.00
Word processors II	304	39.0	322.50
Manufacturing	105	40.0	368.50
Nonmanufacturing	199	38.5	298.50
Key entry operators	1,696	39.0	251.50
Manufacturing	452	40.0	278.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,244	39.0	242.00
Transportation and utilities	107	40.0	315.50
Key entry operators I	1,201	39.0	230.50
Manufacturing	288	40.0	256.00
Nonmanufacturing	913	39.0	222.50
Key entry operators II	495	39.0	303.50
Manufacturing	164	40.0	317.50
Nonmanufacturing	331	39.0	296.50
Transportation and utilities	40	40.0	344.50
Accounting clerks	3,381	39.5	295.50
Manufacturing	1,253	40.0	299.00
Nonmanufacturing	2,128	39.5	293.00
Transportation and utilities	217	40.0	435.50
Accounting clerks I	526	39.5	211.00
Manufacturing	181	40.0	246.50
Nonmanufacturing	345	39.5	192.00
Accounting clerks II	1,852	39.5	281.00
Manufacturing	666	40.0	271.50
Nonmanufacturing	1,186	39.0	286.50
Transportation and utilities	131	40.0	407.00
Accounting clerks III	792	39.5	346.00
Manufacturing	319	40.0	345.50
Nonmanufacturing	473	39.5	346.50
Payroll clerks	456	39.5	317.50
Manufacturing	154	40.0	321.00
Nonmanufacturing	302	39.0	315.50
Transportation and utilities	35	40.0	460.50
File clerks	658	38.5	197.50
Nonmanufacturing	612	38.5	199.50
File clerks I	488	38.5	185.50
Nonmanufacturing	455	38.5	188.00
File clerks II	100	38.5	210.00
Nonmanufacturing	92	38.0	209.00
File clerks III	70	38.0	265.50
Nonmanufacturing	65	38.0	267.00
Messengers	202	39.5	222.50
Manufacturing	78	40.0	241.50
Nonmanufacturing	124	39.0	210.50
Order clerks	625	40.0	274.50
Manufacturing	412	40.0	284.50
Nonmanufacturing	213	39.5	293.50
Order clerks I	353	39.5	244.50
Manufacturing	290	40.0	239.00
Order clerks II	272	40.0	313.00
Manufacturing	122	40.0	325.00
Receptionists	95	39.0	261.00
Manufacturing	59	40.0	313.00
Switchboard operators	259	39.5	257.50
Nonmanufacturing	219	39.5	235.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists	609	39.0	245.50
Manufacturing	219	40.0	270.00
Nonmanufacturing	390	38.5	232.00
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Drafters	610	39.5	470.00
Manufacturing	407	39.5	455.00
Nonmanufacturing	203	40.0	499.00
Drafters III	173	39.5	404.50
Manufacturing	132	39.5	392.50
Drafters IV	216	39.5	494.00
Manufacturing	167	39.5	490.50
Electronics technicians	786	40.0	586.00
Nonmanufacturing	519	40.0	623.50
Transportation and utilities	280	39.5	653.50
Electronics technicians II	475	40.0	572.00
Nonmanufacturing	366	40.0	596.50
Transportation and utilities	137	40.0	594.50
Electronics technicians III	264	39.5	639.50
Manufacturing	115	40.0	562.50
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Registered industrial nurses	77	39.5	528.50
Manufacturing	70	40.0	541.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 9.00	9.00 and under 9.25	9.25 - 9.50	9.50 - 10.00	10.00 - 10.50	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	11.50 - 12.00	12.00 - 12.50	12.50 - 13.00	13.00 - 13.50	13.50 - 14.00	14.00 - 14.50	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 15.50	15.50 - 16.00	16.00 - 16.50	16.50 - 17.00	17.00 - 17.50	17.50 - 18.00	18.00 - 18.50	18.50 - 19.00	19.00 and over
Maintenance carpenters	267	14.35	14.32	14.11–14.97	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	22	10	12	7	75	94	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	11	-
Manufacturing	201	14.13	14.11	13.43–14.85	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	22	10	12	7	75	34	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Maintenance electricians	1,896	15.06	15.59	14.28–15.92	20	-	-	-	-	28	10	39	99	1	187	64	64	242	96	683	154	63	2	-	-	144	-
Manufacturing	1,630	14.92	15.56	13.76–15.86	20	-	-	-	-	28	10	39	98	1	174	64	64	235	75	607	33	38	-	-	-	144	-
Maintenance painters	247	14.50	13.78	13.33–16.29	-	-	-	12	4	3	2	3	22	6	35	49	2	18	1	13	21	24	-	-	32	-	-
Manufacturing	185	14.56	13.78	12.87–16.74	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	3	22	6	6	49	2	11	1	13	-	24	-	-	32	-	-
Maintenance machinists	1,177	15.38	14.97	14.18–16.29	10	-	-	-	48	4	5	1	2	27	159	14	50	283	72	16	215	25	-	-	246	-	-
Manufacturing	983	15.25	14.97	13.55–18.45	10	-	-	-	48	-	5	1	2	17	159	14	50	283	72	13	44	19	-	-	246	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,640	12.46	12.46	10.50–14.16	20	25	-	80	260	82	68	168	120	184	73	133	47	293	-	34	43	10	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,518	12.30	12.11	10.35–13.95	20	25	-	80	260	82	68	168	104	172	73	97	47	282	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	122	14.46	13.80	13.56–16.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	-	36	-	11	-	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	94	14.94	15.34	13.65–16.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	11	-	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance pipefitters	1,071	14.98	14.85	14.18–15.86	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	1	66	46	86	16	203	214	9	194	123	-	-	-	-	97	-
Manufacturing	948	14.81	14.85	14.02–15.64	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	1	66	46	86	16	203	214	9	194	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
Millwrights	752	13.89	14.93	12.79–15.64	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	76	21	-	76	50	132	229	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	752	13.89	14.93	12.79–15.64	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	76	21	-	76	50	132	229	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle mechanics	939	12.66	12.62	10.12–14.51	26	4	181	6	59	-	-	-	9	247	37	38	39	112	55	104	10	-	-	12	-	-	-
Manufacturing	137	13.68	13.85	13.43–15.55	-	-	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	15	29	15	14	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	802	12.49	12.62	9.40–14.51	26	4	180	6	32	-	-	-	9	247	22	9	24	98	54	69	10	-	-	12	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	738	12.38	12.62	9.40–14.51	26	4	180	6	16	-	-	-	9	247	4	9	24	98	44	59	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Maintenance workers (general)	639	9.91	8.35	7.35– 9.97	* 381	56	9	37	23	12	29	-	6	34	35	2	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	199	9.35	8.79	7.74–10.11	101	41	-	1	16	2	-	-	-	4	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	440	8.71	8.25	6.75– 9.97	280	15	9	36	7	10	25	-	6	30	2	2	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	60	11.56	11.33	11.16–12.62	3	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	841	15.33	15.52	15.30–15.86	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	4	7	50	39	97	504	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	841	15.33	15.52	15.30–15.86	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	4	7	50	39	97	504	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary engineers	165	14.97	14.85	13.63–15.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	10	34	-	39	-	50	1	2	-	-	15	-	2
Manufacturing	156	15.07	14.85	13.63–15.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	5	32	-	39	-	50	1	2	-	-	15	-	2

[1] Workers were distributed as follows: 58 under $6.50; 52 at $6.50 to $6.75; 21 at $6.75 to $7.00; 42 at $7.25 to $7.50; 59 at $7.50 to $7.75; 13 at $7.75 to $8.00; 22 at $8.00 to $8.25; 65 at $8.25 to $8.50; 24 at $8.50 to $8.75; and 25 at $8.75 to $9.00.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 – 18.00
Truckdrivers	2,185	12.81	13.83	11.28–14.63	-	-	-	3	42	19	1	31	25	9	69	51	2	49	41	73	289	88	343	524	509	17	-
Manufacturing	433	11.92	12.03	9.84–13.83	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	5	30	35	-	36	25	-	55	41	103	74	2	17	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,752	13.03	14.21	11.28–15.14	-	-	-	3	32	19	1	31	25	4	39	16	2	13	16	73	234	47	240	450	507	-	-
Transportation and utilities	1,120	14.25	14.23	14.21–15.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	1	40	50	47	56	404	507	-	-
Truckdrivers, light truck	313	9.78	10.98	8.20–11.28	-	-	-	1	19	19	1	16	9	8	25	-	1	6	11	55	134	4	-	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	9.39	8.28	8.20–10.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	5	10	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	254	9.88	11.28	7.25–11.28	-	-	-	1	19	19	1	16	9	3	-	-	1	1	1	55	120	4	-	4	-	-	-
Truckdrivers, medium truck	621	12.60	13.85	10.72–15.14	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	15	14	1	39	46	1	10	2	18	62	32	60	-	283	17	-
Manufacturing	137	11.57	11.62	8.85–13.18	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	20	-	48	-	2	17	-
Nonmanufacturing	484	12.90	15.14	11.65–15.14	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	15	14	1	39	16	1	-	2	18	42	32	12	-	281	-	-
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	1,058	13.80	14.21	13.16–14.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	-	79	38	230	447	226	-	-
Manufacturing	82	11.42	11.91	10.05–12.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	-	17	36	2	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	976	13.99	14.21	13.16–14.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	62	2	228	446	226	-	-
Transportation and utilities	710	14.36	14.21	14.21–15.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	14	2	56	400	226	-	-
Shippers	341	9.14	8.79	8.00–10.00	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	25	27	21	49	38	11	22	93	14	5	10	-	2	8	4	-
Manufacturing	194	9.43	9.09	8.41–10.00	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	10	12	5	16	38	5	11	60	-	3	8	-	2	8	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	147	8.77	8.20	7.50–10.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	16	33	-	6	11	33	14	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Receivers	447	9.48	10.17	7.37–10.59	-	-	10	-	7	10	24	33	48	7	14	24	7	17	105	56	8	20	49	7	1	-	-
Manufacturing	150	10.73	10.50	9.78–11.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	10	8	1	11	26	43	4	3	27	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	297	8.85	9.02	6.75–10.24	-	-	10	-	7	10	24	33	43	1	4	16	6	6	79	13	4	17	22	1	1	-	-
Shippers and receivers	385	10.29	10.02	9.32–12.40	-	-	-	-	2	25	12	14	2	6	5	15	47	-	110	2	35	83	7	-	20	-	-
Manufacturing	319	10.35	10.02	9.32–12.40	-	-	-	-	-	23	10	10	-	6	1	-	47	-	110	2	13	77	-	-	20	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	66	9.99	11.43	8.72–11.75	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	22	6	7	-	-	-	-
Warehousemen	1,092	9.54	9.58	8.34–11.58	-	35	30	40	26	22	-	4	38	34	47	99	93	201	41	83	78	151	83	7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	488	10.59	9.82	9.25–12.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	34	6	37	52	78	11	29	14	103	80	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	604	8.70	9.50	5.70–10.44	-	35	30	40	26	22	-	4	-	-	41	62	41	123	30	34	64	48	3	1	-	-	-
Order fillers	1,026	8.78	9.12	6.00–11.48	-	-	61	120	30	45	30	115	5	30	37	2	51	41	93	41	173	151	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	181	8.11	8.24	5.67– 9.12	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	10	5	-	20	-	50	-	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	845	8.92	10.13	6.25–11.48	-	-	61	120	-	15	30	105	-	30	17	2	1	41	93	26	152	151	-	1	-	-	-
Shipping packers	1,090	8.08	8.70	6.91– 8.70	-	30	40	60	105	1	2	46	1	180	8	352	64	3	100	-	96	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	762	8.51	8.70	7.92– 8.70	-	30	40	-	-	-	2	44	-	102	5	350	63	-	45	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material handling laborers	1,582	11.70	13.00	9.29–14.11	-	-	62	11	22	16	14	23	29	21	9	15	235	60	5	36	114	116	124	602	33	-	35
Manufacturing	769	10.02	9.29	9.15–12.35	-	-	60	10	20	10	10	20	27	6	8	10	234	52	-	30	44	87	73	-	33	-	35
Nonmanufacturing	813	13.29	14.11	13.20–14.11	-	-	2	1	2	6	4	3	2	15	1	5	1	8	5	6	70	29	51	602	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	720	13.77	14.11	14.11–14.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	60	6	48	602	-	-	-
Forklift operators	2,202	12.00	11.81	9.40–13.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	55	1	58	43	395	233	88	160	102	180	336	168	11	-	336
Manufacturing	1,825	11.76	10.63	9.40–13.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	55	1	58	41	394	210	78	134	101	99	265	-	10	-	335
Nonmanufacturing	377	13.15	13.26	12.99–14.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	23	12	18	1	81	71	168	1	-	1
Guards	5,301	5.43	4.25	3.60– 5.79	794	1299	938	558	238	274	232	57	60	26	60	109	25	8	92	48	102	197	42	132	10	-	-
Manufacturing	719	11.69	12.10	9.40–13.07	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	21	14	31	86	17	2	27	45	101	179	42	132	10	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,582	4.45	4.00	3.50– 4.75	794	1299	938	558	238	273	230	48	39	12	29	23	8	6	65	3	1	18	-	-	-	-	-
Guards I	4,494	4.82	4.00	3.50– 4.75	794	1299	932	492	232	261	218	41	25	3	16	14	-	-	-	18	1	-	18	130	-	-	-
Manufacturing	195	13.25	14.59	13.85–14.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	13	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	130	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	4,299	4.23	4.00	3.50– 4.60	794	1299	932	492	232	261	218	41	23	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 – 18.00
Guards II	807	9.92	10.00	8.31–12.43	–	–	6	66	6	13	14	16	35	23	44	95	25	8	92	30	101	197	24	2	10	–	–
Manufacturing	524	11.11	11.91	8.88–12.75	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	9	19	14	17	73	17	2	27	27	101	179	24	2	10	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	283	7.72	8.17	4.95–10.00	–	–	3	66	6	12	12	7	16	9	27	22	8	6	65	3	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	5,809	5.29	3.70	3.45– 5.59	1496	1953	348	223	318	124	114	88	41	71	105	134	21	91	50	41	186	139	199	87	–	–	–
Manufacturing	1,059	10.18	9.95	8.14–13.11	–	3	3	11	50	35	24	30	22	58	102	120	3	81	27	26	41	137	199	87	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	4,750	4.20	3.65	3.40– 4.05	1496	1950	345	212	268	89	90	58	19	13	3	14	18	10	23	15	125	2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	213	10.24	11.18	9.48–11.31	–	–	1	–	1	–	8	11	1	–	3	12	18	10	21	15	110	2	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations – men		
Maintenance carpenters	265	14.36
Manufacturing	199	14.14
Maintenance electricians	1,872	15.06
Manufacturing	1,619	14.92
Maintenance painters	247	14.50
Manufacturing	185	14.56
Maintenance machinists	1,172	15.38
Manufacturing	979	15.26
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	1,639	12.46
Manufacturing	1,518	12.30
Nonmanufacturing	121	14.46
Transportation and utilities	93	14.95
Maintenance pipefitters	1,066	14.98
Manufacturing	947	14.81
Millwrights	752	13.89
Manufacturing	752	13.89
Motor vehicle mechanics	938	12.66
Manufacturing	137	13.68
Nonmanufacturing	801	12.49
Transportation and utilities	737	12.38
Maintenance workers (general)	630	8.87
Manufacturing	196	9.30
Nonmanufacturing	434	8.68
Transportation and utilities	54	11.60
Tool and die makers	840	15.33
Manufacturing	840	15.33
Stationary engineers	162	15.02
Manufacturing	156	15.07
Material movement and custodial occupations – men		
Truckdrivers	2,102	12.81
Manufacturing	432	11.91
Nonmanufacturing	1,670	13.04
Transportation and utilities	1,039	14.38
Truckdrivers, light truck	266	9.58
Manufacturing	59	9.39
Truckdrivers, medium truck	595	12.51
Manufacturing	137	11.57
Nonmanufacturing	458	12.79
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	1,049	13.78
Manufacturing	82	11.42
Nonmanufacturing	967	13.98
Transportation and utilities	701	14.34
Shippers	309	9.24
Manufacturing	166	9.66
Nonmanufacturing	143	8.75
Receivers	392	9.81
Manufacturing	144	10.74
Nonmanufacturing	248	9.28
Shippers and receivers	369	10.28
Manufacturing	303	10.34
Nonmanufacturing	66	9.99
Warehousemen:		
Manufacturing	446	10.60
Order fillers	858	9.23
Manufacturing	158	7.97
Nonmanufacturing	700	9.51
Shipping packers	536	8.66
Manufacturing	350	9.02
Nonmanufacturing	186	7.98
Material handling laborers	1,470	11.84
Manufacturing	694	10.02
Nonmanufacturing	776	13.46
Transportation and utilities	712	13.78
Forklift operators	2,102	12.12
Manufacturing	1,747	11.91
Nonmanufacturing	355	13.14
Guards:		
Manufacturing	684	11.65
Guards I:		
Manufacturing	179	13.23
Guards II	704	10.00
Manufacturing	505	11.09
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	3,675	5.84
Manufacturing	857	10.51
Nonmanufacturing	2,818	4.41
Transportation and utilities	160	10.31
Material movement and custodial occupations – women		
Shipping packers	554	7.52
Manufacturing	412	8.08
Material handling laborers:		
Manufacturing	75	9.94
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	2,130	4.33
Manufacturing	202	8.76
Nonmanufacturing	1,928	3.87
Transportation and utilities	51	9.94

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-7. Indexes of earnings and percent increases for selected occupational groups, St. Louis, MO-IL, selected periods

Period	All industries					Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing			
	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Skilled maintenance	Unskilled plant	Office clerical	Electronic data processing	Industrial nurses	Unskilled plant
Indexes (March 1977 = 100):														
March 1985	185.3	185.1	191.8	184.0	171.9	181.3	186.7	192.3	184.7	189.5	187.9	180.5	(*)	160.4
March 1987	191.0	191.2	197.6	186.0	174.0	185.3	192.3	197.7	185.8	188.9	194.7	186.6	(*)	163.8
Percent increases:														
March 1972 to March 1973	7.4	(*)	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.3	(*)	7.7	7.1	7.1	6.6	(*)	(*)	9.0
March 1973 to March 1974	6.2	(*)	6.8	6.3	7.3	6.6	(*)	6.8	6.6	8.3	6.0	(*)	(*)	6.1
March 1974 to March 1975	9.0	9.2	11.1	9.7	9.2	10.0	8.8	11.4	10.1	10.5	8.1	9.5	(*)	7.0
March 1975 to March 1976	8.0	6.5	8.8	7.8	6.7	7.9	6.2	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	6.9	(*)	5.3
March 1976 to March 1977	6.9	7.0	8.3	7.9	8.4	6.7	7.0	8.5	8.3	9.0	7.1	7.0	(*)	7.8
March 1977 to March 1978	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.4	7.2	8.8	8.2	7.5	7.2	7.9	(*)	9.7
March 1978 to March 1979	8.0	6.9	9.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.8	8.8	9.1	7.7	5.2	(*)	8.1
March 1979 to March 1980	10.3	6.8	9.6	9.9	11.2	10.4	7.0	10.0	10.1	11.9	10.2	6.6	(*)	10.6
March 1980 to March 1981	9.6	10.6	10.3	9.5	9.3	10.2	11.3	10.1	9.8	10.1	9.1	9.7	(*)	8.7
March 1981 to March 1982	9.1	12.1	9.5	9.1	6.2	8.8	13.0	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.4	11.2	(*)	3.7
March 1982 to March 1983	7.3	6.5	5.5	6.2	4.5	6.9	4.9	5.7	6.4	5.8	7.5	6.9	(*)	3.6
March 1983 to March 1984	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.5	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.4	(*)	2.3
March 1984 to March 1985	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.9	4.2	5.0	3.0	3.9	4.5	3.4	(*)	1.5
March 1985 to March 1986	4.0	5.6	3.9	3.6	1.9	2.5	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.9	6.0	(*)	.8
March 1986 to March 1987	3.1	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.2	2.2	3.0	2.8	.6	-.3	3.6	3.4	(*)	2.1

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-8. Pay relationships in establishments with paired office clerical occupations, St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																									
	Secretaries					Stenographers		Typists		Word Processors		Key entry operators		Accounting clerks				Payroll clerks	File clerks			Messengers	Order clerks		Receptionists	Switchboard operators	Switchboard operator-receptionists
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	III	IV		I	II	III		I	II			
Secretaries I	**100**	89	82	69	62	(*)	(*)	124	103	(*)	93	113	92	134	106	94	78	93	(*)	112	(*)	139	(*)	(*)	93	101	(*)
Secretaries II	113	**100**	85	74	58	108	100	131	117	115	97	112	95	124	105	95	77	92	144	144	(*)	136	111	(*)	105	113	120
Secretaries III	121	117	**100**	87	75	140	120	150	127	128	113	142	109	149	126	111	94	106	167	151	115	158	132	114	127	122	138
Secretaries IV	145	136	115	**100**	84	162	132	176	152	152	128	155	126	170	142	124	109	120	215	195	144	181	141	125	156	134	149
Secretaries V	160	172	134	119	**100**	178	153	204	174	181	147	175	152	222	160	141	122	139	199	(*)	(*)	232	170	133	173	156	175
Stenographers I	(*)	92	71	62	56	**100**	75	110	90	(*)	84	102	79	(*)	89	80	(*)	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Stenographers II	(*)	100	83	75	65	133	**100**	131	112	123	100	115	94	(*)	99	95	79	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	154	(*)	(*)	(*)	97	(*)
Typists I	81	76	67	57	49	91	76	**100**	80	91	75	94	73	95	91	77	62	79	115	105	(*)	112	86	(*)	91	70	96
Typists II	97	86	78	66	58	112	89	125	**100**	104	86	112	91	105	95	89	73	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	135	(*)	72	(*)	85	94
Word processors I	(*)	87	78	66	55	(*)	81	110	96	**100**	82	103	83	124	103	86	69	84	142	110	89	130	(*)	(*)	101	85	111
Word processors II	108	103	89	78	68	120	100	133	116	122	**100**	119	100	128	114	97	81	100	144	136	116	152	116	102	123	96	121
Key entry operators I	89	90	71	64	57	98	87	106	90	97	84	**100**	77	105	94	74	66	86	117	108	90	124	100	77	97	92	96
Key entry operators II	109	105	92	80	66	127	106	138	110	120	100	129	**100**	147	120	99	80	102	167	141	110	144	123	81	121	101	112
Accounting clerks I	74	80	67	59	45	(*)	(*)	105	95	80	78	95	68	**100**	85	70	59	73	112	(*)	(*)	112	72	72	88	82	92
Accounting clerks II	94	95	79	71	62	112	101	110	105	97	87	106	83	117	**100**	84	78	87	152	116	91	125	103	83	99	103	111
Accounting clerks III	107	105	90	81	71	125	105	130	113	117	103	135	101	143	118	**100**	88	98	159	149	(*)	145	110	104	111	117	124
Accounting clerks IV	128	130	106	92	82	(*)	127	160	137	145	123	151	124	170	128	114	**100**	122	192	159	(*)	174	144	(*)	149	125	163
Payroll clerks	108	109	94	83	72	122	110	127	108	119	100	117	98	138	114	102	82	**100**	134	134	110	152	107	101	117	115	118
File clerks I	(*)	70	60	46	50	(*)	(*)	87	(*)	70	69	86	60	90	75	63	52	74	**100**	85	(*)	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	84	90
File clerks II	89	70	86	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	96	(*)	91	74	92	71	(*)	86	67	63	75	117	**100**	(*)	109	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	84
File clerks III	(*)	(*)	87	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	113	87	111	91	(*)	109	(*)	(*)	91	(*)	(*)	**100**	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	101	(*)
Messengers	72	74	60	52	43	(*)	65	90	74	77	66	81	69	89	80	69	57	66	96	91	83	**100**	83	66	(*)	68	87
Order clerks I	(*)	90	76	71	59	(*)	(*)	116	(*)	(*)	86	100	81	140	98	91	69	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	121	**100**	(*)	(*)	84	112
Order clerks II	(*)	(*)	88	80	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	138	(*)	98	129	124	139	120	96	(*)	99	(*)	(*)	(*)	151	(*)	**100**	(*)	(*)	144
Receptionists	107	96	79	64	58	(*)	(*)	109	(*)	99	81	104	80	113	101	90	67	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	**100**	78	(*)
Switchboard operators	99	89	82	75	64	(*)	103	142	117	118	104	109	99	122	98	85	80	87	119	(*)	99	147	120	(*)	128	**100**	(*)
Switchboard operator-receptionists	(*)	83	73	67	57	(*)	(*)	104	107	90	83	104	89	109	90	81	61	85	112	119	(*)	115	89	70	(*)	(*)	**100**

NOTE: This matrix table shows the average (mean) relationship of earnings in establishments between any two occupations compared. Earnings for an occupation in the table stub are expressed as a percent of the earnings for an occupation in the column heading at the point where the data lines for the two intersect. For example, reading across the Secretaries II row, the 113 in the Secretaries I column indicates that Secretaries II average 113 percent of (or 13 percent more than) the earnings of Secretaries I.

See appendix A for method of computation.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-9. Pay relationships in establishments with paired professional and technical occupations, St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100																
	Computer systems analysts (business)			Computer programmers (business)			Computer operators			Computer data librarians	Drafters				Electronics technicians		Registered industrial nurses
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III		II	III	IV	V	II	III	
Computer systems analysts (business) I	100	82	68	118	107	92	192	152	127	183	150	127	113	94	(*)	100	106
Computer systems analysts (business) II	122	100	81	147	129	111	217	176	145	202	181	154	133	112	148	115	133
Computer systems analysts (business) III	148	123	100	176	154	135	262	213	179	248	211	177	154	133	(*)	118	151
Computer programmers (business) I	85	68	57	100	87	76	152	120	101	139	134	108	91	80	110	84	95
Computer programmers (business) II	94	77	65	115	100	86	180	141	116	165	163	127	102	89	133	98	109
Computer programmers (business) III	109	90	74	132	116	100	209	165	136	191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	125
Computer operators I	52	46	38	66	56	48	100	80	69	95	102	85	74	59	(*)	(*)	75
Computer operators II	66	57	47	83	71	60	124	100	87	120	117	92	76	68	126	77	91
Computer operators III	79	69	56	99	86	74	145	116	100	135	140	111	96	86	129	(*)	100
Computer data librarians	55	50	40	72	61	52	105	83	74	100	124	96	84	(*)	87	(*)	78
Drafters II	67	55	47	75	61	(*)	98	85	71	81	100	80	66	53	78	(*)	69
Drafters III	79	65	57	94	79	(*)	118	109	90	104	125	100	82	67	123	(*)	82
Drafters IV	86	75	65	110	98	(*)	135	132	102	120	152	122	100	80	165	87	102
Drafters V	106	89	75	125	112	(*)	170	147	114	(*)	189	150	124	100	(*)	103	121
Electronics technicians II	(*)	88	(*)	91	75	(*)	(*)	79	78	114	129	81	61	(*)	100	88	(*)
Electronics technicians III	100	87	85	119	102	(*)	(*)	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	115	97	113	100	123
Registered industrial nurses	95	75	66	105	92	80	134	109	100	128	144	123	98	83	(*)	82	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-10. Pay relationships in establishments with paired maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations, St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100										
	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Machinists	Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	Pipefitters	Millwrights	Motor vehicle mechanics	Maintenance workers (general)	Tool and die makers	Stationary engineers
Maintenance carpenters	100	94	102	97	96	100	96	99	(*)	(*)	100
Maintenance electricians	106	100	106	102	106	103	104	106	112	100	101
Maintenance painters	98	94	100	97	(*)	100	100	101	(*)	(*)	99
Maintenance machinists	103	99	103	100	102	102	103	104	132	(*)	100
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	104	95	(*)	98	100	101	(*)	105	112	88	107
Maintenance pipefitters	100	97	100	98	98	100	97	101	(*)	95	100
Millwrights	105	96	100	97	(*)	103	100	103	(*)	98	98
Motor vehicle mechanics	101	94	99	96	98	99	98	100	(*)	(*)	99
Maintenance workers (general)	(*)	90	(*)	76	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	(*)
Tool and die makers	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	114	106	102	(*)	(*)	100	101
Stationary engineers	100	99	101	100	94	100	102	101	(*)	99	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-11. Pay relationships in establishments with paired material movement and custodial occupations, St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation for which earnings are compared	Occupation for which average earnings equal 100													
	Truckdrivers			Shippers	Receivers	Shippers and receivers	Warehousemen	Order fillers	Shipping packers	Material handling laborers	Forklift operators	Guards		Janitors, porters, and cleaners
	Light truck	Medium truck	Tractor-trailer									I	II	
Truckdrivers, light truck	100	84	92	(*)	94	95	122	126	126	104	97	(*)	(*)	114
Truckdrivers, medium truck	119	100	(*)	111	104	93	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	122
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	108	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	103	107	140	(*)	151
Shippers	(*)	90	(*)	100	100	(*)	103	91	116	100	96	(*)	114	124
Receivers	106	96	(*)	100	100	(*)	101	100	109	104	97	(*)	128	142
Shippers and receivers	105	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	122	(*)	102	98	(*)	(*)	110
Warehousemen	82	86	(*)	97	99	(*)	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	119	(*)	114
Order fillers	79	(*)	(*)	109	100	82	(*)	100	100	(*)	98	(*)	(*)	122
Shipping packers	79	(*)	(*)	86	92	(*)	(*)	100	100	90	95	(*)	(*)	105
Material handling laborers	96	(*)	97	100	96	98	(*)	(*)	111	100	97	133	107	127
Forklift operators	103	(*)	93	104	103	102	100	102	105	103	100	117	115	119
Guards I	(*)	(*)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	84	(*)	(*)	75	85	100	54	103
Guards II	(*)	(*)	(*)	88	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94	87	187	100	111
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	88	82	66	81	70	91	87	82	95	78	84	97	90	100

See table A-8 for description of these pay relationships and appendix A for method of computation.
Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	130 and under 135	135 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 and over
Secretarial and keyboarding occupations																										
Secretaries	3,419	39.5	381.00	364.00	302.00– 454.00	-	-	-	-	7	40	119	187	217	242	293	281	273	239	218	178	165	315	283	191	173
Manufacturing	1,628	40.0	399.00	387.50	331.00– 464.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	28	46	69	82	113	127	152	128	140	117	102	183	156	95	82
Nonmanufacturing	1,791	38.5	364.50	337.00	283.00– 439.00	-	-	-	-	4	35	91	141	148	160	180	154	121	111	78	59	63	132	127	96	91
Transportation and utilities	379	40.0	467.00	483.00	398.50– 541.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	14	10	9	8	17	10	9	10	6	11	66	63	69	* 68
Secretaries I	453	40.0	324.50	322.00	263.00– 362.50	-	-	-	-	4	18	47	29	39	17	60	70	51	29	25	23	15	16	-	2	8
Manufacturing	262	40.0	349.00	340.00	312.50– 376.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	10	9	43	48	45	25	21	14	8	10	-	-	8
Nonmanufacturing	191	39.5	291.00	272.00	234.50– 324.00	-	-	-	-	4	18	35	20	29	8	17	22	6	4	4	9	7	6	-	2	-
Secretaries II	683	39.0	316.50	302.00	264.50– 361.00	-	-	-	-	3	18	47	85	90	89	72	84	42	43	33	35	25	27	5	1	4
Manufacturing	336	40.0	349.50	349.50	289.00– 401.00	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	20	29	30	22	34	37	38	28	34	24	24	4	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	347	38.0	284.50	278.00	248.00– 306.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	40	65	61	59	50	30	5	5	5	1	1	3	1	-	4
Secretaries III	1,462	39.0	381.50	369.50	310.50– 453.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	69	80	120	137	112	127	94	106	77	85	193	167	34	32
Manufacturing	739	40.0	407.00	405.50	346.00– 470.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	15	28	38	41	31	59	49	73	56	59	115	117	21	24
Nonmanufacturing	723	38.5	356.00	333.50	291.00– 413.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	54	52	82	96	81	68	45	33	21	26	78	50	13	8
Transportation and utilities	147	40.0	420.00	453.50	339.00– 478.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	4	5	11	6	7	6	5	9	48	20	4	7
Secretaries IV	608	39.5	442.50	443.00	370.50– 523.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	15	22	32	46	63	50	35	33	66	83	124	32
Manufacturing	222	40.0	457.50	473.50	386.50– 531.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	7	13	11	13	17	10	9	28	24	64	17
Nonmanufacturing	386	39.0	433.50	421.00	367.50– 509.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	15	19	35	50	33	25	24	38	59	60	15
Transportation and utilities	130	40.0	495.00	509.50	481.50– 537.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	17	42	53	3
Secretaries V	189	39.5	549.00	569.50	498.00– 596.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	1	5	5	13	28	30	* * 97
Manufacturing	69	40.0	550.50	549.00	484.00– 585.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	3	2	6	11	9	33
Nonmanufacturing	120	39.5	548.00	574.50	510.50– 596.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	3	7	17	21	64
Stenographers	922	39.5	344.00	336.00	272.00– 443.00	-	-	-	-	8	26	61	94	80	68	74	57	56	43	49	52	18	214	15	4	1
Nonmanufacturing	635	39.5	343.50	336.50	261.00– 443.50	-	-	-	-	8	26	47	73	48	41	42	37	23	27	27	37	8	181	6	4	-
Stenographers I	381	39.5	305.50	298.00	256.00– 345.00	-	-	-	-	8	15	36	47	48	41	31	35	46	18	23	18	5	12	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	184	38.5	297.00	288.00	241.00– 345.00	-	-	-	-	8	15	22	26	19	15	5	18	20	6	10	10	-	6	-	-	-
Stenographers II	541	39.5	371.00	402.00	295.50– 443.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	47	32	27	43	22	12	25	26	36	13	202	15	4	1
Nonmanufacturing	451	39.5	362.50	394.00	281.50– 443.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	47	29	26	37	19	3	19	17	27	8	173	6	4	-
Typists	1,225	39.0	280.50	258.50	226.50– 327.00	-	-	-	28	63	156	248	137	104	91	61	61	60	56	45	22	48	35	7	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	739	38.5	257.00	233.00	216.00– 277.00	-	-	-	23	52	136	207	82	63	56	11	24	14	7	12	8	28	9	6	1	-
Typists I	731	38.5	257.50	242.50	213.00– 289.00	-	-	-	27	54	141	127	107	71	66	40	20	24	17	9	3	5	20	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	441	37.5	239.00	225.00	209.00– 257.50	-	-	-	23	48	125	87	54	33	35	8	4	3	2	5	3	3	8	-	-	-
Typists II	494	39.5	314.50	315.00	234.50– 378.00	-	-	-	1	9	15	121	30	33	25	21	41	36	41	36	19	43	15	7	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	298	39.0	283.50	242.50	229.00– 323.00	-	-	-	-	4	11	120	28	30	21	3	20	11	5	7	5	25	1	6	1	-
Word processors	369	39.5	314.50	302.00	260.00– 363.00	-	-	-	3	1	21	31	36	47	40	38	30	29	24	18	22	7	12	10	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	159	39.0	267.50	264.50	228.50– 295.50	-	-	-	3	-	21	30	16	28	26	17	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Word processors I	216	39.5	288.50	278.50	235.50– 335.00	-	-	-	3	1	21	30	26	29	26	19	15	10	15	7	14	1	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	103	39.0	248.50	235.50	220.00– 280.00	-	-	-	3	-	21	29	11	12	16	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors II	151	39.5	352.00	340.50	295.50– 399.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	18	14	17	15	19	9	11	8	6	11	10	2	-
Nonmanufacturing	56	38.5	302.00	295.50	265.50– 323.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	16	10	9	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Key entry operators	810	39.0	289.00	266.00	225.00– 327.50	-	-	-	24	36	95	108	102	97	78	54	39	20	31	17	11	41	26	11	18	2
Manufacturing	213	40.0	309.00	298.00	254.00– 364.00	-	-	-	6	9	12	10	23	31	17	22	16	6	21	6	7	15	7	3	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	597	38.5	282.00	258.50	222.00– 308.50	-	-	-	18	27	83	98	79	66	61	32	23	14	10	11	4	26	19	8	18	-
Transportation and utilities	85	40.0	390.50	417.00	265.50– 469.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	15	1	1	1	5	4	4	13	6	3	18	-
Key entry operators I	500	39.0	266.50	249.00	214.50– 289.50	-	-	-	24	35	91	81	59	64	39	22	15	8	21	3	1	13	5	1	16	2
Manufacturing	94	40.0	273.50	264.50	231.00– 308.00	-	-	-	6	8	8	5	15	19	9	3	4	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	406	38.5	265.00	239.00	213.50– 285.00	-	-	-	18	27	83	76	44	45	30	19	11	6	8	3	1	13	5	1	16	-
Transportation and utilities	56	40.0	407.00	427.50	274.50– 522.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	12	5	1	16	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-12. Weekly earnings of office workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	130 and under 135	135 – 140	140 – 160	160 – 180	180 – 200	200 – 220	220 – 240	240 – 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 380	380 – 400	400 – 420	420 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 and over
Key entry operators II	310	39.0	325.50	303.00	261.00– 391.00	–	–	–	–	1	4	27	43	33	39	32	24	12	10	14	10	28	21	10	2	–
Manufacturing	119	40.0	337.00	323.00	279.00– 404.00	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	8	12	8	19	12	4	8	6	7	15	7	3	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	191	38.0	318.50	288.50	256.00– 377.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	35	21	31	13	12	8	2	8	3	13	14	7	2	–
Other clerical occupations																										
Accounting clerks	1,820	39.5	334.00	326.50	238.50– 432.00	–	–	4	86	144	113	114	140	116	91	76	94	51	57	81	160	64	237	149	32	11
Manufacturing	642	40.0	350.50	351.00	266.00– 427.00	–	–	1	10	24	36	37	32	59	31	33	42	31	38	58	37	38	53	55	16	11
Nonmanufacturing	1,178	39.5	324.50	301.50	226.00– 438.00	–	–	3	76	120	77	77	108	57	60	43	52	20	19	23	123	26	184	94	16	–
Transportation and utilities	198	40.0	448.00	443.50	443.50– 482.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	4	3	4	–	3	3	10	6	77	62	16	–
Accounting clerks I	272	39.5	198.50	184.00	176.00– 210.00	–	–	4	80	96	39	23	9	10	4	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	52	40.0	226.50	211.50	191.50– 237.50	–	–	1	4	14	8	13	1	1	4	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounting clerks II	802	39.5	322.00	309.00	241.00– 405.00	–	–	–	6	45	68	72	85	59	50	37	51	22	15	15	144	25	89	11	6	–
Manufacturing	218	39.5	314.50	310.00	249.50– 398.00	–	–	–	6	7	22	14	13	31	12	16	19	10	7	8	23	12	13	4	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	584	39.5	324.50	308.00	240.00– 405.00	–	–	–	–	38	46	58	72	28	38	21	32	12	8	7	121	13	76	7	7	–
Accounting clerks III	532	40.0	369.50	371.50	286.00– 448.50	–	–	–	–	3	6	19	48	47	38	35	39	19	23	50	10	20	98	77	4	–
Manufacturing	257	40.0	358.50	362.50	280.00– 426.50	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	18	27	14	14	21	15	16	37	8	14	28	22	4	–
Nonmanufacturing	275	39.5	380.00	393.00	253.00– 460.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	28	20	22	21	18	4	7	13	2	6	70	55	–	–
Accounting clerks IV	214	40.0	461.00	470.00	420.50– 489.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	9	19	16	6	19	50	61	20	11
Manufacturing	115	40.0	457.50	464.00	394.00– 504.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	15	13	6	12	12	29	11	11
Nonmanufacturing	99	40.0	464.50	470.00	470.00– 482.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	4	3	–	7	38	32	9	–
Payroll clerks	247	39.5	321.00	299.00	256.00– 368.00	–	–	–	3	5	13	19	26	24	34	24	23	8	14	13	4	9	8	4	15	1
Manufacturing	80	40.0	329.00	316.00	247.50– 385.50	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	11	2	9	7	5	3	6	9	4	4	4	3	–	1
Nonmanufacturing	167	39.0	317.00	294.00	259.50– 345.00	–	–	–	3	5	11	9	15	22	25	17	18	5	8	4	–	5	4	1	15	–
Transportation and utilities	26	40.0	500.50	545.00	445.50– 545.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1	15	–
File clerks	112	39.0	226.00	222.50	180.50– 251.50	–	–	14	12	13	14	16	21	7	3	3	4	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	101	38.5	226.00	220.50	180.00– 251.50	–	–	13	11	13	13	13	17	6	3	3	4	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
File clerks I	60	40.0	212.00	185.00	163.00– 251.50	–	–	14	11	8	4	4	6	5	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	57	40.0	213.50	185.00	163.00– 251.50	–	–	13	10	8	3	4	6	5	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Messengers	223	40.0	238.50	234.00	186.00– 273.50	–	–	27	17	29	20	38	28	12	13	11	13	3	4	1	5	–	–	2	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	113	39.5	215.50	221.00	170.00– 235.00	–	–	24	11	13	7	31	19	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Order clerks	115	39.5	304.00	288.00	256.00– 345.50	–	–	1	4	7	11	2	4	24	11	3	16	15	5	–	–	–	7	2	–	3
Manufacturing	98	40.0	304.50	265.50	263.00– 345.50	–	–	1	2	5	9	2	4	23	11	3	11	14	4	–	–	–	4	2	–	3
Order clerks I	53	39.5	299.00	264.00	203.50– 332.00	–	–	1	4	6	9	1	1	4	5	1	10	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	3
Order clerks II	62	40.0	308.50	290.50	276.00– 345.50	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	20	6	2	6	13	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Receptionists	78	39.0	296.00	271.50	234.00– 368.00	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	13	8	3	7	4	1	2	8	4	3	3	–	–	–
Manufacturing	59	40.0	313.00	304.00	243.00– 391.50	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	8	4	3	5	4	1	2	8	4	3	3	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	81	39.0	333.00	331.00	242.00– 424.50	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	9	4	2	5	9	7	3	1	1	2	9	9	–	1
Nonmanufacturing	51	39.0	295.00	258.50	231.00– 354.00	–	–	–	–	3	6	10	8	3	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	7	–	–	–

* Workers were distributed as follows: 46 at $560 to $600; 18 at $600 to $640; and 4 at $640 to $680.

* * Workers were distributed as follows: 61 at $560 to $600; 19 at $600 to $640; 7 at $640 to $680; 4 at $680 to $720; and 6 at $720 and over.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
			Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 240	240 and under 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Computer systems analysts (business)	1,768	39.5	694.00	680.00	578.00– 800.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	30	40	177	206	209	150	149	141	154	127	134	* 182
Manufacturing	359	40.0	678.00	663.50	555.00– 789.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	30	44	39	29	39	25	24	28	23	22	38
Nonmanufacturing	1,409	39.5	696.00	687.00	588.50– 802.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	15	70	133	167	180	111	124	117	126	104	112	144
Computer systems analysts (business) I	348	39.5	547.50	548.00	522.50– 572.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	20	52	123	100	34	8	1	–	–	–	1	–
Manufacturing	84	40.0	528.50	522.00	485.00– 562.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	22	24	11	8	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Computer systems analysts (business) II	802	39.5	666.50	656.50	602.00– 734.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	47	49	89	151	112	111	82	70	45	23	13
Manufacturing	174	40.0	676.00	664.50	577.00– 764.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	20	26	16	28	15	10	19	13	8	9
Nonmanufacturing	628	39.5	664.00	656.50	605.00– 727.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	39	29	63	135	84	96	72	51	32	15	4
Computer systems analysts (business) III	618	39.5	812.00	826.50	744.50– 884.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	17	24	30	37	59	84	82	110	169
Manufacturing	101	40.0	806.00	806.00	719.50– 884.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	10	9	14	9	10	13	29
Nonmanufacturing	517	39.5	813.00	831.00	753.00– 884.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	15	19	20	28	45	75	72	97	140
Computer programmers (business)	1,561	39.5	543.00	533.00	490.00– 594.00	–	3	3	–	–	4	17	54	71	145	321	397	180	135	107	86	21	15	1	1	–
Manufacturing	273	40.0	552.50	542.50	486.00– 614.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	15	31	42	53	42	21	27	18	4	4	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	1,288	39.5	541.00	531.00	490.00– 590.00	–	3	3	–	–	4	13	44	56	114	279	344	138	114	80	68	17	11	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) I	398	39.5	475.50	482.00	447.00– 514.50	–	3	3	–	–	4	13	37	32	83	138	57	18	8	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	112	40.0	509.00	518.50	487.50– 549.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	6	15	28	28	14	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) II	635	39.5	532.00	527.50	500.00– 564.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	17	39	56	157	200	59	54	24	22	–	1	1	1	–
Manufacturing	84	40.0	528.00	519.50	448.00– 577.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	16	14	16	13	5	3	2	–	1	1	1	–
Nonmanufacturing	551	39.0	532.50	527.50	505.00– 559.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	30	40	143	184	46	49	21	20	–	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers (business) III	528	39.5	607.50	597.50	551.00– 666.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	26	140	103	75	60	63	21	14	–	–	–
Computer operators	1,092	39.0	384.00	381.00	307.00– 453.50	24	56	65	101	72	66	75	158	117	244	40	21	36	7	4	6	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	162	39.5	414.50	385.00	333.50– 473.00	2	1	2	7	14	17	21	23	19	19	10	7	6	7	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	930	39.0	378.50	380.00	299.00– 451.00	22	55	63	94	58	49	54	135	98	225	30	14	30	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	257	38.5	305.50	289.00	260.00– 323.00	16	48	37	56	31	22	22	8	6	1	2	1	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	208	38.5	286.50	280.50	257.50– 307.00	14	47	37	54	21	16	8	4	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	450	39.5	384.50	380.00	329.50– 443.50	8	5	22	35	30	34	38	93	65	83	14	6	14	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	73	39.5	404.50	390.00	333.50– 450.00	–	–	2	4	4	10	6	11	12	13	6	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	377	39.0	380.50	377.00	325.00– 443.50	8	5	20	31	26	24	32	82	53	70	8	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	385	39.5	436.00	456.50	386.00– 456.50	–	3	6	10	11	10	15	57	46	160	24	14	22	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	345	39.5	432.50	456.50	386.00– 456.50	–	3	6	9	11	9	14	49	40	155	20	8	18	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer data librarians	56	39.5	303.50	280.00	252.50– 339.00	* * 9	10	9	4	1	12	–	5	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	50	39.5	305.50	274.50	254.00– 332.00	7	10	9	3	1	9	–	5	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	407	40.0	504.00	495.50	404.00– 601.00	8	5	4	8	16	12	8	39	61	35	48	32	28	31	17	6	30	6	3	7	3
Manufacturing	245	40.0	502.50	460.50	415.00– 582.50	1	2	2	6	9	6	6	28	47	21	26	24	13	13	8	5	9	6	3	7	3
Nonmanufacturing	162	40.0	506.50	510.00	400.50– 614.50	7	3	2	2	7	6	2	11	14	14	22	8	15	18	9	1	21	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	93	40.0	420.50	417.50	374.00– 470.50	–	–	2	–	6	6	6	13	29	8	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	71	40.0	411.00	415.50	374.00– 436.00	–	–	2	–	2	4	6	13	29	6	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-13. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987 —Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under 240	240 and under 260	260 – 280	280 – 300	300 – 320	320 – 340	340 – 360	360 – 400	400 – 440	440 – 480	480 – 520	520 – 560	560 – 600	600 – 640	640 – 680	680 – 720	720 – 760	760 – 800	800 – 840	840 – 880	880 and over
Drafters IV	115	40.0	481.00	460.50	393.50– 559.00	–	–	–	1	2	5	2	21	20	11	12	13	12	9	1	1	2	3	–	–	–
Manufacturing	69	39.5	491.50	473.00	424.50– 532.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	14	9	12	10	3	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–
Drafters V	151	40.0	626.50	615.00	534.00– 745.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	14	13	13	16	22	16	5	28	3	3	7	3
Manufacturing	85	40.0	633.00	607.00	535.50– 731.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	8	11	10	12	7	4	7	3	3	7	3
Electronics technicians	766	40.0	570.50	605.00	547.00– 617.00	1	6	–	8	2	31	38	24	22	18	31	32	104	276	52	35	86	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	306	40.0	488.50	535.50	359.00– 568.00	–	4	–	6	2	27	38	21	19	10	24	31	90	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	460	40.0	624.50	617.00	605.00– 647.50	1	2	–	2	–	4	–	3	3	8	7	1	14	276	52	1	86	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians II	492	40.0	557.00	605.00	568.00– 617.00	–	–	–	6	2	28	38	11	4	4	8	4	75	276	36	–	–	–	–	–	
Manufacturing	156	40.0	449.00	402.50	344.00– 568.00	–	–	–	6	2	24	38	8	4	–	1	4	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronics technicians III	257	40.0	609.50	671.00	506.00– 723.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	18	14	23	23	29	–	16	35	86	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	138	40.0	541.50	547.00	473.00– 586.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	15	10	23	22	21	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
Registered industrial nurses	78	39.5	523.00	518.00	479.00– 578.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	5	7	20	13	10	6	2	6	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing	71	40.0	535.00	521.00	483.50– 581.00	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	7	20	12	10	6	2	6	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Workers were distributed as follows: 103 at $880 to $920; 39 at $920 to $960; 25 at $960 to $1000; and 14 at $1000 to $1040.

[2] Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at $160 to $180; 1 at $180 to $200; and 5 at $220 to $240.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-14. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Sex,[a] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[b])	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings (in dollars)[2]
Office occupations - men			
Messengers	84	39.5	234.00
Office occupations - women			
Secretaries	3,261	39.5	378.00
Manufacturing	1,628	40.0	399.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,633	38.5	357.00
Transportation and utilities	385	40.0	464.50
Secretaries I	451	40.0	323.50
Manufacturing	262	40.0	349.00
Nonmanufacturing	189	39.5	289.00
Secretaries II	677	39.0	314.00
Manufacturing	336	40.0	349.50
Nonmanufacturing	341	38.0	279.00
Secretaries III	1,373	39.0	378.50
Manufacturing	739	40.0	407.00
Nonmanufacturing	634	38.5	344.50
Transportation and utilities	141	40.0	416.50
Secretaries IV	574	39.0	439.00
Manufacturing	222	40.0	457.50
Nonmanufacturing	352	39.0	427.50
Transportation and utilities	130	40.0	495.00
Secretaries V	186	39.5	550.00
Manufacturing	69	40.0	550.50
Nonmanufacturing	117	39.5	550.00
Stenographers	828	39.5	341.50
Nonmanufacturing	541	39.0	340.50
Stenographers I	338	39.0	303.50
Stenographers II	490	39.5	368.00
Typists	1,133	39.0	276.00
Nonmanufacturing	649	38.0	245.50
Typists I	689	38.5	256.50
Nonmanufacturing	401	37.5	235.50
Typists II	444	39.5	306.00
Word processors	362	39.5	314.00
Nonmanufacturing	157	39.0	267.50
Word processors I	216	39.5	289.00
Nonmanufacturing	101	39.0	248.50
Word processors II	146	39.5	350.00
Nonmanufacturing	56	38.5	302.00
Key entry operators	739	38.5	276.00
Manufacturing	211	40.0	308.00
Nonmanufacturing	528	38.0	263.00
Key entry operators I	460	38.5	255.00
Manufacturing	93	40.0	272.50
Nonmanufacturing	367	38.5	250.50
Key entry operators II	279	38.5	310.50
Manufacturing	118	40.0	336.00
Nonmanufacturing	161	38.0	292.00
Accounting clerks	1,512	39.5	318.00
Manufacturing	501	40.0	332.00
Nonmanufacturing	1,011	39.5	311.00
Accounting clerks I	268	39.5	197.00
Manufacturing	51	40.0	225.00
Accounting clerks II	680	39.5	312.50
Manufacturing	181	40.0	301.50
Nonmanufacturing	499	39.5	316.50
Accounting clerks III	442	40.0	360.50
Nonmanufacturing	240	39.5	373.50
Payroll clerks	238	39.5	316.00
Manufacturing	73	40.0	320.00
Nonmanufacturing	165	39.0	314.50
File clerks	102	39.0	219.50
Nonmanufacturing	91	38.5	219.00
File clerks I	56	40.0	203.50
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	205.00
Messengers	132	40.0	233.50
Nonmanufacturing	64	40.0	219.00
Order clerks	96	40.0	285.50
Manufacturing	81	40.0	283.50
Order clerks II	56	40.0	304.00
Receptionists	78	39.0	296.00
Manufacturing	59	40.0	313.00
Switchboard operators	81	39.0	333.00
Nonmanufacturing	51	39.0	295.00
Professional and technical occupations - men			
Drafters:			
Nonmanufacturing	143	40.0	514.50
Drafters III	73	40.0	421.00
Manufacturing	54	40.0	409.50
Drafters IV	85	40.0	482.50
Electronics technicians	655	40.0	600.00
Nonmanufacturing	443	40.0	626.50
Electronics technicians II	409	40.0	590.50
Electronics technicians III	234	40.0	626.50
Manufacturing	115	40.0	562.50
Professional and technical occupations - women			
Registered industrial nurses	74	39.5	522.50
Manufacturing	67	40.0	535.50

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-15. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean[2]	Median[3]	Middle range[4]	Under 9.00	9.00 and under 9.25	9.25 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 12.50	12.50 – 13.00	13.00 – 13.50	13.50 – 14.00	14.00 – 14.50	14.50 – 15.00	15.00 – 15.50	15.50 – 16.00	16.00 – 16.50	16.50 – 17.00	17.00 – 17.50	17.50 – 18.00	18.00 – 18.50	18.50 – 19.00	19.00 and over
Maintenance carpenters	256	14.32	14.32	14.11–14.97	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	19	10	12	7	75	91	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Manufacturing	195	14.15	14.11	13.43–14.85	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	19	10	12	7	75	31	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Maintenance electricians	1,747	15.29	15.59	14.50–15.92	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	30	49	1	187	47	64	242	96	683	121	63	2	-	-	144	-
Manufacturing	1,481	15.17	15.59	14.32–15.86	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	30	48	1	174	47	64	235	75	607	-	38	-	-	-	144	-
Maintenance painters	241	14.55	13.78	13.33–16.29	-	-	-	12	4	-	2	3	22	6	35	49	2	15	1	13	21	24	-	-	32	-	-
Manufacturing	182	14.56	13.78	12.85–16.74	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	3	22	6	6	49	2	8	1	13	-	24	-	-	32	-	-
Maintenance machinists	1,072	15.49	14.97	14.18–16.29	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	1	2	23	159	14	50	283	-	16	215	15	-	-	246	-	-
Manufacturing	886	15.34	14.93	13.43–16.45	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	1	2	17	159	14	50	283	-	13	44	9	-	-	246	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	711	13.57	14.32	12.46–14.60	-	-	-	-	-	47	43	32	56	112	17	7	47	293	-	14	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	633	13.39	14.25	12.46–14.50	-	-	-	-	-	47	43	32	40	112	17	3	47	282	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	78	15.04	16.08	13.96–16.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	11	-	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	62	15.76	16.08	15.73–16.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance pipefitters	1,055	15.01	14.85	14.18–15.86	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	1	66	48	72	16	203	214	9	194	123	-	-	-	-	97	-
Manufacturing	932	14.84	14.85	14.02–15.64	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	1	66	48	72	16	203	214	9	194	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
Millwrights	692	13.78	14.67	12.79–15.65	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	76	21	-	76	50	72	229	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	692	13.78	14.67	12.79–15.65	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	76	21	-	76	50	72	229	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle mechanics	607	13.42	13.27	12.62–14.85	26	4	1	6	12	-	-	-	-	247	28	36	39	67	45	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	117	14.12	14.21	13.85–15.61	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	15	14	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	490	13.25	12.62	12.62–14.53	26	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	247	18	9	24	53	44	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and utilities	472	13.25	12.62	12.62–14.53	26	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	9	24	53	44	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance workers (general)	141	10.94	12.56	9.26–13.14	* 28	5	9	15	8	2	-	-	2	34	35	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	99	10.12	9.67	8.51–12.62	28	5	9	14	7	-	-	-	2	30	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	678	15.47	15.52	15.30–15.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	50	34	97	453	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	678	15.47	15.52	15.30–15.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	50	34	97	453	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary engineers	157	15.11	14.85	13.63–15.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	10	34	-	39	-	50	1	2	-	-	15	-	2
Manufacturing	148	15.23	14.85	13.63–15.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	32	-	39	-	50	1	2	-	-	15	-	2

* Workers were distributed as follows: 14 under $7.75; 3 at $7.75 to $8.00; 5 at $8.00 to $8.25; 2 at $8.25 to $8.50; 3 at $8.50 to $8.75; and 1 at $8.75 to $9.00.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-16. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																				
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 and over
Truckdrivers	1,129	14.00	14.63	13.16–15.14	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	5	4	29	1	1	–	25	1	30	21	49	240	193	509	17
Manufacturing	278	13.23	13.72	11.91–14.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	25	–	30	20	2	103	74	2	17
Nonmanufacturing	851	14.25	15.14	13.16–15.19	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	5	4	24	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	47	137	119	507	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	510	14.26	14.21	13.16–15.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	12	2	139	118	226	–
Shippers	54	11.50	11.31	9.02–14.66	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	3	6	3	1	3	3	2	10	–	2	8	4
Receivers	248	10.26	10.00	8.98–12.51	–	–	10	–	7	10	4	3	13	2	9	4	7	6	48	40	7	1	20	49	7	1	–
Manufacturing	89	11.60	10.66	10.50–13.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	1	–	1	38	4	–	3	27	6	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	159	9.51	10.24	7.13–12.14	–	–	10	–	7	10	4	3	13	1	4	1	6	6	47	2	3	1	17	22	1	1	–
Warehousemen	771	9.58	9.94	8.72–12.49	–	35	30	40	20	22	–	4	3	4	32	74	91	59	29	63	28	24	139	73	1	–	–
Manufacturing	306	11.48	12.49	9.49–12.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	6	12	52	12	1	29	2	12	103	70	–	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	465	8.33	8.93	5.25–10.36	–	35	30	40	20	22	–	4	–	–	26	62	39	47	28	34	26	12	36	3	1	–	–
Material handling laborers	781	12.02	12.35	9.15–14.11	–	–	2	1	2	6	4	3	9	1	9	5	155	56	5	36	21	9	118	90	183	33	35
Manufacturing	500	11.54	10.61	9.15–13.26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	154	52	–	30	17	3	87	73	–	33	35
Forklift operators	1,295	12.49	12.28	9.40–17.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	1	58	43	355	3	2	139	–	22	101	200	18	1	* 336
Manufacturing	1,162	12.44	10.71	9.40–17.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	1	58	41	354	–	1	134	–	21	20	181	–	–	335
Guards	1,532	8.31	8.41	4.41–11.92	192	64	144	112	50	48	23	25	49	24	42	109	21	6	92	48	12	90	197	42	132	10	–
Manufacturing	703	11.77	12.12	10.48–13.07	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	9	19	14	17	66	17	2	27	45	12	89	179	42	132	10	–
Guards I:																											
Manufacturing	179	13.72	14.59	13.89–14.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	130	–	–
Guards II	712	10.55	10.73	8.60–12.75	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	13	35	23	42	95	21	6	92	30	12	89	197	24	2	10	–
Manufacturing	524	11.11	11.91	8.88–12.75	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	9	19	14	17	73	17	2	27	27	12	89	179	24	2	10	–
Nonmanufacturing	188	9.00	9.05	7.81–10.00	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	4	16	9	25	22	4	4	65	3	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	3,572	5.75	3.65	3.35– 6.87	1354	746	81	77	178	94	97	66	21	9	82	48	11	59	48	39	91	55	130	199	87	–	–
Manufacturing	794	10.66	12.00	8.73–13.18	–	–	3	6	40	17	19	15	2	6	82	48	1	49	27	26	7	32	128	199	87	–	–
Nonmanufacturing	2,778	4.28	3.65	3.35– 3.95	1354	746	78	71	138	77	78	53	19	3	–	–	10	10	19	13	84	23	2	–	–	–	–
Transportation and utilities	167	10.73	11.18	10.37–11.31	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	10	10	17	13	84	23	2	–	–	–	–

* All workers were at $17.00 to $18.00.

Also see footnotes at end of tables.

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Table A-17. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement and custodial workers by sex in establishments employing 500 workers or more in St. Louis, MO-IL, March 1987

Sex,[4] occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean[2]) hourly earnings (in dollars)[3]
Maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant occupations - men		
Maintenance carpenters	254	14.33
Manufacturing	193	14.16
Maintenance electricians	1,723	15.29
Manufacturing	1,470	15.17
Maintenance painters	241	14.55
Manufacturing	182	14.56
Maintenance machinists	1,067	15.49
Manufacturing	882	15.35
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	710	13.57
Manufacturing	633	13.39
Nonmanufacturing	77	15.06
Transportation and utilities	61	15.79
Maintenance pipefitters	1,050	15.00
Manufacturing	931	14.84
Millwrights	692	13.78
Manufacturing	692	13.78
Motor vehicle mechanics	607	13.42
Manufacturing	117	14.12
Nonmanufacturing	490	13.25
Transportation and utilities	472	13.25
Maintenance workers (general)	138	10.89
Nonmanufacturing	99	10.12
Tool and die makers	677	15.47
Manufacturing	677	15.47
Stationary engineers	154	15.16
Manufacturing	148	15.23
Material movement and custodial occupations - men		
Truckdrivers	1,090	13.97
Manufacturing	277	13.23
Nonmanufacturing	813	14.23
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	501	14.24
Receivers	193	11.16
Manufacturing	83	11.67
Warehousemen:		
Manufacturing	269	11.55
Material handling laborers	689	12.38
Manufacturing	425	11.83
Forklift operators	1,205	12.69
Manufacturing	1,094	12.67
Guards:		
Manufacturing	668	11.74
Guards I:		
Manufacturing	163	13.75
Guards II	621	10.64
Manufacturing	505	11.09
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	2,263	6.45
Manufacturing	649	11.18
Nonmanufacturing	1,614	4.54
Transportation and utilities	130	10.68
Material movement and custodial occupations - women		
Shipping packers	319	8.78
Material handling laborers:		
Manufacturing	75	9.94
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1,305	4.52
Manufacturing	145	9.53
Nonmanufacturing	1,160	3.90
Transportation and utilities	35	10.82

See footnotes at end of tables.

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Footnotes

Some of these standard footnotes may not apply to this bulletin.

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases - but not bonuses - under cost-of-living allowance clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included.

[3] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

[4] Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

[5] Estimates for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only for skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. All other estimates relate to men and women.

[6] Data do not meet publication criteria or data not available.

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Appendix A. Scope and Method of Survey

In January 1987, the Bureau began to phase in a new 90-area program to replace the 70-area program that had produced annual surveys since July 1974. When the new plan is fully implemented in 1990, 32 of the areas will be surveyed annually, and two groups of 29 areas will be surveyed in alternate years. (For a full discussion of the change, see Laura Scofea, "BLS Area Wage Surveys Will Cover More Areas," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1986, pp. 19-23.)

In each area surveyed,[1] the Bureau obtains wages and related benefits data from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government operations and the construction and extractive industries are excluded. Small establishments—generally those with fewer than 50 employees—are excluded because they have few incumbents in the occupations studied. Appendix table 1 shows the number of establishments and workers estimated to be within the scope of this survey, as well as the number actually studied.

In the 32 areas surveyed annually, Bureau field representatives obtain data by personal visits at 3-year intervals. In intervening years, only information on employment and occupational earnings is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

In the two groups of 29 areas that are surveyed in alternate years, Bureau field representatives obtain data for a given area by personal visits if the previous data for the area were obtained primarily by mail and telephone. Thus, in a 4-year period, an area that was surveyed by personal visit the first year will have no survey in the second, a mail and telephone survey in the third, and none in the fourth. As with annual surveys, information on establishment practices and employee benefits is presented only for surveys conducted by personal visits; when information is collected primarily by mail and telephone, only information on employment and earnings is presented.

A sample of the establishments in the scope of the survey is selected for study prior to each personal visit survey. This sample, minus establishments which go out of business or are no longer within the industrial scope of the survey, is retained until the next personal visit survey is conducted. In most cases, establishments new to the area are not considered in the scope of the survey until the selection of a sample for a personal visit survey.

The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of 4 to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

Occupations and earnings

Occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B, along with corresponding occupational codes and titles from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*.

Unless otherwise indicated, the earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within the scope of the survey, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) data were insufficient to provide meaningful statistical results, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data. Separate data for men and women are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. Earnings data exclude premium pay for

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overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses, and incentive payments, however, are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar. Some A-series tables provide distributions of workers by earnings; changes in the size of earnings intervals are indicated by heavy vertical lines.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Changes in an occupational average over time reflect, in addition to earnings changes, factors such as changes in proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms, or high-wage workers advancing to better jobs and being replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Wage trends for selected occupational groups

Indexes in table A-7 measure wages at a given time expressed as a percent of wages during the base period. Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percent change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percent increases in table A-7 relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. Annual rates of increase, where shown, reflect the amount of increase for 12 months when the time span between surveys was other than 12 months. These computations are based on the assumption that wages increased at a constant rate between surveys.

The indexes and percent increases are based on changes in average hourly earnings of men and women in establishments reporting the jobs listed below in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effect on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees may enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

Office clerical

- Secretaries
- Stenographers I and II
- Typists I and II
- Key entry operators I and II
- Accounting clerks I, II, III, and IV
- Payroll clerks
- File clerks I, II, and III
- Messengers
- Order clerks I and II
- Switchboard operators

Electronic data processing

- Computer systems analysts I, II, and III
- Computer programmers I, II, and III
- Computer operators I, II, and III

Industrial nurses

- Registered industrial nurses

Skilled maintenance

- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Painters
- Machinists
- Mechanics (machinery)
- Pipefitters
- Motor vehicle mechanics
- Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant

- Janitors, porters, and cleaners
- Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportion of employment in the occupational group in the earlier year. If for example, 1,000 workers were reported in the skilled maintenance group in the earlier year and 200 of these workers were painters, the weight assigned to painters would be 0.20. Using a constant employment weight dampens the effects of employment shifts on wage change measures.

2. Average earnings are computed for each occupation for the 2 years being compared. Earnings are used only from matched establishments; that is, establishments that are in the survey both years.

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3. Group averages are computed by multiplying the weight of each occupation (step 1) by the occupation's average earnings for each year (step 2). The products are totaled to obtain group averages.

4. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

Pay relationships in establishments

Tables A-8 through A-11 compare average pay of occupations in individual establishments. These comparisons, expressed as pay relatives (pay for one of the occupations equals 100), differ from comparisons of overall survey averages, such as those shown in tables A-1 through A-6. The latter reflect differences in contributions to the survey averages by establishments with disparate pay levels; the pay relative comparisons are not affected by such differences. The following procedures are used to compute relatives in tables A-8 through A-11:

1. Establishments employing workers in both of the paired occupations were identified.

2. Pay levels (averages) for the two occupations were weighted by the combined employment of both jobs to reflect each establishment's contribution to the totals used in this comparison.

3. The weighted pay levels of the two jobs were summed separately; each total was divided by the other and the quotients multiplied by 100 to produce the two pay relatives shown for each job pairing.

Establishment practices and employee benefits

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and employee benefits (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. In this area, information for these tabulations is collected at 3-year intervals. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; health, insurance, and retirement plans; and other selected benefits are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

[1]The Bureau also conducts more limited area studies in approximately 85 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in St. Louis, MO-IL,[1] March 1987

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey[4]		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions	-	1,124	192	383,033	100	199,060
Manufacturing	100	289	60	152,903	40	95,482
Nonmanufacturing	-	835	132	230,130	60	103,578
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	58	26	42,860	11	35,927
Wholesale trade[6]	50	180	21	17,750	5	4,428
Retail trade[6]	100	115	21	74,294	19	36,150
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	50	217	21	48,880	13	10,649
Services[6 7]	50	265	43	46,346	12	16,424
Large establishments						
All divisions	-	124	67	236,090	100	176,922
Manufacturing	500	44	25	102,311	43	87,122
Nonmanufacturing	-	80	42	133,779	57	89,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	15	13	34,868	15	33,131
Wholesale trade[6]	500	2	2	2,596	1	2,596
Retail trade[6]	500	32	13	61,066	26	34,778
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	500	15	6	18,244	8	8,169
Services[6 7]	500	16	8	17,005	7	11,126

[1] The St. Louis, MO-IL Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of St. Louis City; Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties, MO; and Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, IL. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

[5] Abbreviated to "transportation and utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded.

[6] Separate data for this division are not presented in the A-series tables, but the division is represented in the "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" estimates.

[7] Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

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Appendix B. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field representatives in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field representatives are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; and part-time, temporary, and probationary workers. Handicapped workers whose earnings are reduced because of their handicap are also excluded. Learners, beginners, and trainees, unless specifically included in the job description, are excluded.

The titles and numerical codes below the job titles in this appendix are taken from the 1980 edition of the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC) , issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

In general, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' occupational descriptions are much more specific than those found in the SOC manual. The BLS occupation, "Registered Industrial Nurse," for example, is limited to workers providing medical assistance and other related services (e.g., health education) to persons who are ill or become ill or suffer an injury in a factory or other establishment. The SOC occupation (code 29) includes a variety of registered nurses (e.g., school nurse, head nurse, general duty nurse, private duty nurse) that are excluded from the BLS description.

Thus, in comparing the results of this survey with other sources, factors such as differences in occupational definitions and survey scope should be taken into consideration.

Office

SECRETARY

(4622: Secretary)

Provides principal secretarial support in an office, usually to one individual, and, in some cases, also to the subordinate staff of that individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day activities of the supervisor and staff. Works fairly independently, receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties requiring a knowledge of office routine and an understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the office.

Exclusions. Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows:

a. Clerks or secretaries working under the direction of secretaries or administrative assistants as described in e;
b. Stenographers not fully performing secretarial duties;
c. Stenographers or secretaries assigned to two or more professional, technical, or managerial persons of equivalent rank;
d. Assistants or secretaries performing any kind of technical work, e.g., personnel, accounting, or legal work;
e. Administrative assistants or supervisors performing duties which are more difficult or more responsible than the secretarial work described in LR-1 through LR-4;
f. Secretaries receiving additional pay primarily for maintaining confidentiality of payroll records or other sensitive information;
g. Secretaries performing routine receptionist, typing, and filing duties following detailed instructions and guidelines; these duties are less responsible than those described in LR-1 below;
h. Trainees.

Classification by level. Secretary jobs which meet the required characteristics are matched at one of five levels according to two factors: (a) Level of the secretary's supervisor within the overall organizational structure, and (b) level of the secretary's responsibility. The table following the explanations of these factors indicates the level of the secretary for each combination of factors.

Level of Secretary's Supervisor (LS)

Secretaries should be matched at one of the three LS levels below best describing the organization of the secretary's supervisor.

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LS-1

Organizational structure is not complex and internal procedures and administrative controls are simple and informal; supervisor directs staff through face-to-face meetings.

LS-2

Organizational structure is complex and is divided into subordinate groups that usually differ from each other as to subject matter, function, etc.; supervisor usually directs staff through intermediate supervisors; internal procedures and administrative controls are formal. An entire organization (e.g., division, subsidiary, or parent organization) may contain a variety of subordinate groups which meet the LS-2 definition. Therefore, it is not unusual for one LS-2 supervisor to report to another LS-2 supervisor.

The presence of subordinate supervisors does not by itself mean LS-2 applies, e.g., a clerical processing organization divided into several units, each performing very similar work, is placed in LS-1.

In smaller organizations or industries such as retail trade, with relatively few organizational levels, the supervisor may have an impact on the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and may deal with important outside contacts, as described in LS-3.

LS-3

Organizational structure is divided into two or more subordinate supervisory levels (of which at least one is a managerial level) with several subdivisions at each level. Executive's program(s) are usually interlocked on a direct and continuing basis with other major organizational segments, requiring constant attention to extensive formal coordination, clearances, and procedural controls. Executive typically has: Financial decisionmaking authority for assigned program(s); considerable impact on the entire organization's financial position or image; and responsibility for, or has staff specialists in, such areas as personnel and administration for assigned organization. Executive plays an important role in determining the policies and major programs of the entire organization, and spends considerable time dealing with outside parties actively interested in assigned program(s) and current or controversial issues.

Level of Secretary's Responsibility (LR)

This factor evaluates the nature of the work relationship between the secretary and the supervisor or staff, and the extent to which the secretary is expected to exercise initiative and judgment. Secretaries should be matched at the level best describing their level of responsibility. When a position's duties span more than one LR level, the introductory paragraph at the beginning of each LR level should be used to determine which of the levels best matches the position. (Typically, secretaries performing at the higher levels of responsibility also perform duties described at the lower levels.)

LR-1

Carries out recurring office procedures independently. Selects the guideline or reference which fits the specific case. Supervisor provides specific instructions on new assignments and checks completed work for accuracy. Performs varied duties including or comparable to the following:

a. Responds to routine telephone requests which have standard answers; refers calls and visitors to appropriate staff. Controls mail and assures timely staff response; may send form letters;
b. As instructed, maintains supervisor's calendar, makes appointments, and arranges for meeting rooms;
c. Reviews materials prepared for supervisor's approval for typographical accuracy and proper format;
d. Maintains recurring internal reports, such as: Time and leave records, office equipment listings, correspondence controls, training plans, etc.;
e. Requisitions supplies, printing, maintenance, or other services. Types, takes and transcribes dictation, and establishes and maintains office files.

LR-2

Handles differing situations, problems, and deviations in the work of the office according to the supervisor's general instructions, priorities, duties, policies, and program goals. Supervisor may assist secretary with special assignments. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Screens telephone calls, visitors, and incoming correspondence; personally responds to requests for information concerning office procedures; determines which requests should be handled by the supervisor, appropriate staff member, or other offices. May prepare and sign routine, nontechnical correspondence in own or supervisor's name;
b. Schedules tentative appointments without prior clearance. Makes arrangements for conferences and meetings and assembles established background materials, as directed. May attend meetings and record and report on the proceedings;
c. Reviews outgoing materials and correspondence for internal consistency and conformance with supervisor's procedures; assures that proper clearances have been obtained, when needed;
d. Collects information from the files or staff for routine inquiries on office program(s) or periodic reports. Refers nonroutine requests to supervisor or staff;
e. Explains to subordinate staff supervisor's requirements concerning office procedures. Coordinates personnel and administrative forms for the office and forwards for processing.

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LR-3

Uses greater judgment and initiative to determine the approach or action to take in nonroutine situations. Interprets and adapts guidelines, including unwritten policies, precedents, and practices, which are not always completely applicable to changing situations. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Based on a knowledge of the supervisor's views, composes correspondence on own initiative about administrative matters and general office policies for supervisor's approval;
b. Anticipates and prepares materials needed by the supervisor for conferences, correspondence, appointments, meetings, telephone calls, etc;, and informs supervisor on matters to be considered;
c. Reads publications, regulations, and directives and takes action or refers those that are important to the supervisor and staff;
d. Prepares special or one-time reports, summaries, or replies to inquiries, selecting relevant information from a variety of sources such as reports, documents, correspondence, other offices, etc., under general direction;
e. Advises secretaries in subordinate offices on new procedures; requests information needed from the subordinate office(s) for periodic or special conferences, reports, inquiries, etc. Shifts clerical staff to accommodate workload needs.

LR-4

Handles a wide variety of situations and conflicts involving the clerical or administrative functions of the office which often cannot be brought to the attention of the executive. The executive sets the overall objectives of the work. Secretary may participate in developing the work deadlines. Duties include or are comparable to the following:

a. Composes correspondence requiring some understanding of technical matters; may sign for executive when technical or policy content has been authorized;
b. Notes commitments made by executive during meetings and arranges for staff implementation. On own initiative, arranges for staff member to represent organization at conferences and meetings, establishes appointment priorities, or reschedules or refuses appointments or invitations;
c. Reads outgoing correspondence for executive's approval and alerts writers to any conflict with the file or departure from policies or executive's viewpoints, gives advice to resolve the problems;
d. Summarizes the content of incoming materials, specially gathered information, or meetings to assist executive; coordinates the new information with background office sources; draws attention to important parts or conflicts;
e. In the executive's absence, ensures that requests for action or information are relayed to the appropriate staff member; as needed, interprets request and helps implement action; makes sure that information is furnished in timely manner; decides whether executive should be notified of important or emergency matters.

Exclude secretaries performing any of the following duties:

Acts as office manager for the executive's organization, e.g., determines when new procedures are needed for changing situations and devises and implements alternatives; revises or clarifies procedures to eliminate conflict or duplication; identifies and resolves various problems that affect the orderly flow of work in transactions with parties outside the organization.

Prepares agenda for conferences; explains discussion topics to participants; drafts introductions and develops background information and prepares outlines for executive or staff member(s) to use in writing speeches.

Advises individuals outside the organization on the executive's views on major policies or current issues facing the organization; contacts or responds to contacts from high-ranking outside officials (e.g., city or State officials, members of Congress, presidents of national unions or large national or international firms, etc.) in unique situations. These officials may be relatively inaccessible, and each contact typically must be handled differently, using judgment and discretion.

Criteria For Matching Secretaries By Level

Level of Secretary's Supervisor	Level of Secretary's Responsibility			
	LR-1	LR-2	LR-3	LR-4
LS-1	I	II	III	IV
LS-2	I	III	IV	V
LS-3	I	IV	V	V

STENOGRAPHER

(4623: Stenographer)

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings.

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Trainee positions not requiring a fully qualified stenographer;
b. Secretaries providing the principal secretarial support in an office and performing more responsible and discretionary tasks, as described in LR-1 through LR-4 in the secretary definition above;
c. Stenographers who take dictation involving the frequent use of a wide variety of technical or specialized vocabulary. Typically this kind of vocabulary cannot be learned in a relatively short period of time, e.g., a month or two;
d. Stenographers, such as shorthand reporters, who record material verbatim at hearings, conferences, or similar proceedings.

Stenographer I

Takes and transcribes dictation, receiving specific assignments along with detailed instructions on such requirements as form and presentation. The transcribed material is typically reviewed in rough draft, and the final transcription is reviewed for conform-

ance with the rough draft. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer II

Takes and transcribes dictation determining the most appropriate format. Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than Stenographer I. Supervisor typically provides general instructions. Work requires a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organizations, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as maintaining follow-up files; assembling material for reports, memoranda, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; answering routine questions, etc.

TYPIST

(4624: Typist)

Uses a manual, electric, or automatic typewriter to type various materials. Included are automatic typewriters that are used only to record text and update and reproduce previously typed items from magnetic cards or tape. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Excluded from this definition is work that involves:

a. Typing directly from spoken material that has been recorded on disks, cylinders, belts, tapes, or other similar media;
b. The use of varitype machines, composing equipment, or automatic equipment in preparing material for printing; and
c. Familiarity with specialized terminology in various keyboard commands to manipulate or edit the recorded text to accomplish revisions, or to perform tasks such as extracting and listing items from the text, or transmitting text to other terminals, or using "sort" commands to have the machine reorder material. Typically requires the use of automatic equipment which may be either computer linked or have a programmable memory so that material can be organized in regularly used formats or preformed paragraphs which can then be coded and stored for future use in letters or documents.

Typist I

Performs *one or more of the following:* Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

Typist II

Performs *one or more of the following:* Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources; or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; or planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters, varying details to suit circumstances.

WORD PROCESSOR

(4624: Typist)

Primary duty is to operate word-processing equipment to enter, store, retrieve, change, and present text or tabulations. Produces a variety of printed copy such as letters, documents, or reports. May enter regularly used formats or stored paragraphs that are organized and coded for future use. Recorded texts can be changed by rearranging paragraphs, replacing words, shifting lines, etc.

(Word-processing equipment typically has a full- or partial-page video-display screen (CRT) and a separate printer. The equipment may be integrated with a digital computer, have telecommunications capabilities, and also have capabilities for adding to or upgrading features. Automatic or electronic typewriters with limited text-editing capabilities, and often with single-line electronic display "windows," are not considered word-processing equipment.)

Excluded from this definition are:

a. Workers whose primary function is to enter a data base for purposes other than composition (see key entry operator);
b. Workers who use equipment and data base for purposes such as accounting, inventory control, sales, or original writing and editing;
c. Workers responsible for preparation of published reports, including page layout or selection of different type sizes.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Word Processor I

Performs tasks requiring a knowledge of the word-processing equipment and familiarity with the formats and forms used in the establishment. Proficiency in grammar, spelling, and punctuation is also required to produce printed materials accurately. May refer problems to supervisor or higher level processor, or refer to operating manual.

Word Processor II

Work at this level requires considerable classroom or on-the-job training and may involve working directly with task originator rather than through supervisor. In addition to work assignments described for level I, duties include *one or more of the following:*

a. Uses the more sophisticated features of the equipment to carry out complex assignments, such as sorting, merging, and organizing text, or maintaining files;
b. Applies knowledge of specialized terminology or foreign language;
c. Tests new applications and procedures; or
d. Trains lower level processors.

KEY ENTRY OPERATOR

(4793: Data entry keyer)

Operates keyboard-controlled data entry device such as keypunch machine or key-operated magnetic tape or disk encoder to transcribe data into a form suitable for computer processing. Work requires skill in operating an alphanumeric keyboard and an understanding of transcribing procedures and relevant data entry equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

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Key Entry Operator I

Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or detailed instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be entered. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items, codes, or missing information.

Key Entry Operator II

Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be entered from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform routine work as described for level I.

NOTE. Excluded are operators above level II using the key entry controls to access, read, and evaluate the substance of specific records to take substantive actions, or to make entries requiring a similar level of knowledge.

ACCOUNTING CLERK

(4712: Bookkeeper and accounting and auditing clerk)

Performs one or more accounting tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; balancing and reconciling accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying the clerical accuracy of various types of reports, lists, calculations, postings, etc.; preparing journal vouchers; or making entries or adjustments to accounts.

Levels I and II require a basic knowledge of routine clerical methods and office practices and procedures as they relate to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. Levels III and IV require a knowledge and understanding of the established and standardized bookkeeping and accounting procedures and techniques used in an accounting system, or a segment of an accounting system, where there are few variations in the types of transactions handled. In addition, some jobs at each level may require a basic knowledge and understanding of the terminology, codes, and processes used in an automated accounting system.

Accounting Clerk I

Performs very simple and routine accounting clerical operations, for example, recognizing and comparing easily identified numbers and codes on similar and repetitive accounting documents, verifying mathematical accuracy, and identifying discrepancies and bringing them to the supervisor's attention. Supervisor gives clear and detailed instructions for specific assignments. Employee refers to supervisor all matters not covered by instructions. Work is closely controlled and reviewed in detail for accuracy, adequacy, and adherence to instructions.

Accounting Clerk II

Performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as: Examining, verifying, and correcting accounting transactions to ensure completeness and accuracy of data and proper identification of accounts, and checking that expenditures will not exceed obligations in specified accounts; totaling, balancing, and reconciling collection vouchers; posting data to transaction sheets where employee identifies proper accounts and items to be posted; and coding documents in accordance with a chart (listing) of accounts. Employee follows specific and detailed accounting procedures. Completed work is reviewed for accuracy and compliance with procedures.

Accounting Clerk III

Uses a knowledge of double entry bookkeeping in performing one or more of the following: Posts actions to journals, identifying subsidiary accounts affected and debit and credit entries to be made and assigning proper codes; reviews computer printouts against manually maintained journals, detecting and correcting erroneous postings, and preparing documents to adjust accounting classifications and other data; or reviews lists of transactions rejected by an automated system, determining reasons for rejections, and preparing necessary correcting material. On routine assignments, employee selects and applies established procedures and techniques. Detailed instructions are provided for difficult or unusual assignments. Completed work and methods used are reviewed for technical accuracy.

Accounting Clerk IV

Maintains journals or subsidiary ledgers of an accounting system and balances and reconciles accounts. Typical duties include one or both of the following: Reviews invoices and statements (verifying information, ensuring sufficient funds have been obligated, and if questionable, resolving with the submitting unit, determining accounts involved, coding transactions, and processing material through data processing for application in the accounting system); and/or analyzes and reconciles computer printouts with operating unit reports (contacting units and researching causes of discrepancies, and taking action to ensure that accounts balance). Employee resolves problems in recurring assignments in accordance with previous training and experience. Supervisor provides suggestions for handling unusual or nonrecurring transactions. Conformance with requirements and technical soundness of completed work are reviewed by the supervisor or are controlled by mechanisms built into the accounting system.

NOTE: Excluded from level IV are positions responsible for maintaining either a general ledger or a general ledger in combination with subsidiary accounts.

PAYROLL CLERK

(4713: Payroll and timekeeping clerk)

Performs the clerical tasks necessary to process payrolls and to maintain payroll records. Work involves *most of the following*: Processing workers' time or production records; adjusting workers' records for changes in wage rates, supplementary benefits, or tax deductions; editing payroll listings against source records; tracing and correcting errors in listings; and assisting in preparation of periodic summary payroll reports. In a nonautomated payroll system, computes wages. Work may require a practical knowledge of governmental regulations, company payroll policy, or the computer system for processing payrolls.

FILE CLERK

(4696: File clerk)

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

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File Clerk I

Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk II

Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

File Clerk III

Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

MESSENGER

(4745: Messenger)

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening mail, distributing mail on a regularly scheduled route or in a familiar area, and other minor clerical work. May deliver mail that requires some special handling, e.g., mail that is insured, registered, or marked for special delivery.

Excluded are positions which include any of the following as significant duties:

a. Operating motor vehicles;
b. Delivering valuables or security-classified mail when the work requires a continuing knowledge of special procedures for handling such items;
c. Weighing mail, determining postage, or recording and controlling registered, insured, and certified mail in the mail room;
d. Making deliveries to unfamiliar or widely separated buildings or points which are not part of an established route; or
e. Directing other workers.

ORDER CLERK

(4664: Order clerk)

Receives written or verbal customers' purchase orders for material or merchandise from customers or sales people. Work typically involves some combination of the following duties: Quoting prices; determining availability of ordered items and suggesting substitutes when necessary; advising expected delivery date and method of delivery; recording order and customer information on order sheets; checking order sheets for accuracy and adequacy of information recorded; ascertaining credit rating of customer; furnishing customer with acknowledgment of receipt of order; following up to see that order is delivered by the specified date or to let customer know of a delay in delivery; maintaining order file; checking shipping invoice against original order. *Exclude workers paid on a commission basis or whose duties include any of the following:* Receiving orders for services rather than for material or merchandise; providing customers with consultative advice using knowledge gained from engineering or extensive technical training; emphasizing selling skills; handling material or merchandise as an integral part of the job.

Positions are classified into levels according to the following definitions:

Order Clerk I

Handles orders involving items which have readily identified uses and applications. May refer to a catalog, manufacturer's manual, or similar document to insure that proper item is supplied or to verify price of ordered item.

Order Clerk II

Handles orders that involve making judgments such as choosing which specific product or material from the establishment's product lines will satisfy the customer's needs, or determining the price to be quoted when pricing involves more than merely referring to a price list or making some simple mathematical calculations.

RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

Greets visitors, determines nature of visits, and directs visitors to appropriate persons. Receptionist duties may also include providing information, making appointments, answering a telephone (other than switchboard or console), keeping a log of visitors, and issuing visitor passes. May also perform typing or other routine clerical duties which may occupy a major portion of time, and are usually performed at the reception desk.

This classification excludes workers operating a telephone switchboard or console, performing guard duties, or performing more difficult clerical duties.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

(4732: Telephone operator)

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard operator-receptionist.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

(4645: Receptionist)

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

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Professional and Technical

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

(1712: Computer systems analyst)

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programmers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves *most of the following*: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programming (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Computer Systems Analyst I

Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

Computer Systems Analyst II

Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank, maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied. *OR*

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for level III. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alignment with the overall system.

Computer Systems Analyst III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate follow-up actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BUSINESS

(3971: Programmer, business)

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programmer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves *most of the following*: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programmed; develops sequence of program steps; writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programming should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Computer Programmer I

Makes practical applications of programming practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

Computer Programmer II

Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine recordkeeping operations. *OR*

Works on complex programs (as described for level III) under close direction of a higher level programmer or supervisor. May assist higher level programmer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction. May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

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Computer Programmer III

Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programmers who are assigned to assist.

COMPUTER OPERATOR

(4612: Computer operator)

In accordance with operating instructions, monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data. Executes runs by either serial processing (processes one program at a time) or multiprocessing (processes two or more programs simultaneously). The following duties characterize the work of a computer operator:

a. Studies operating instructions to determine equipment setup needed;
b. Loads equipment with required items (tapes, cards, disks, paper, etc.);
c. Switches necessary auxiliary equipment into system;
d. Starts and operates computer;
e. Responds to operating and computer output instructions;
f. Reviews error messages and makes corrections during operation *or* refers problems;
g. Maintains operating record.

May test-run new or modified programs. May assist in modifying systems or programs. The scope of this definition includes trainees working to become fully qualified computer operators, fully qualified computer operator, and lead operators providing technical assistance to lower level operators. It excludes workers who monitor and operate remote terminals.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Computer Operator I

Work assignments are limited to established production runs (i.e., programs which present few operating problems). Assignments may consist primarily of on-the-job training (sometimes augmented by classroom instruction). When learning to run programs, the supervisor or a higher level operator provides detailed written or oral guidance to the operator before and during the run. After the operator has gained experience with a program, however, the operator works fairly independently in applying standard operating or corrective procedures in responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, but refers problems to a higher level operator or the supervisor when standard procedures fail.

Computer Operator II

In addition to established production runs, work assignments include runs involving new programs, applications, and procedures (i.e., situations which require the operator to adapt to a variety of problems). At this level, the operator has the training and experience to work fairly independently in carrying out most assignments. Assignments may require the operator to select from a variety of standard setup and operating procedures. In responding to computer output instructions or error conditions, applies standard operating or corrective procedures, but may deviate from standard procedures when standard procedures fail if deviation does not materially alter the computer unit's production plans. Refers the problem or aborts the program when procedures applied do not provide a solution. May guide lower level operators.

Computer Operator III

In addition to work assignments described for Computer operator II (see above) the work of Computer operator III involves at least one of the following:

a. Deviates from standard procedures to avoid the loss of information or to conserve computer time even though the procedures applied materially alter the computer unit's production plans;
b. Tests new programs, applications, and procedures;
c. Advises programmers and subject-matter experts on setup techniques;
d. Assists in (1) maintaining, modifying, and developing operating systems or programs; (2) developing operating instructions and techniques to cover problem situations; and/or (3) switching to emergency backup procedures (such assistance requires a working knowledge of program language, computer features, and software systems).

An operator at this level typically guides lower level operators.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

(4613: Peripheral equipment operator)

Operates peripheral equipment which directly supports digital computer operations. Such equipment is uniquely and specifically designed for computer applications, but need not be physically or electronically connected to a computer. Printers, plotters, card read/punches, tape readers, tape units or drives, disk units or drives, and data display units are examples of such equipment.

The following duties characterize the work of a peripheral equipment operator:

a. Loading printers and plotters with correct paper; adjusting controls for forms, thickness, tension, printing density, and location; and unloading hard copy;
b. Labeling tape reels, disks, or card decks;
c. Checking labels and mounting and dismounting designated tape reels or disks on specified units or drives;
d. Setting controls which regulate operation of the equipment;
e. Observing panel lights for warnings and error indications and taking appropriate action;
f. Examining tapes, cards, or other material for creases, tears, or other defects which could cause processing problems.

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This classification excludes workers (1) who monitor and operate a control console (see Computer operator) or a remote terminal, or (2) whose duties are limited to operating decollaters, bursters, separators, or similar equipment.

COMPUTER DATA LIBRARIAN

(4696: File clerk)

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Maintains library of media (tapes, disks, cards, cassettes) used for automatic data processing applications. The following or similar duties characterize the work of a computer data librarian: Classifying, cataloging, and storing media in accordance with a standardized system; upon proper requests, releasing media for processing; maintaining records of releases and returns; inspecting returned media for damage or excessive wear to determine whether or not they need replacing. May perform minor repairs to damaged tapes.

DRAFTER

(372: Drafting occupation)

Performs drafting work requiring knowledge and skill in drafting methods, procedures, and techniques. Prepares drawings of structures, mechanical and electrical equipment, piping and duct systems and other similar equipment, systems, and assemblies. Uses recognized systems of symbols, legends, shadings, and lines having specific meanings in drawings. Drawings are used to communicate engineering ideas, designs, and information in support of engineering functions.

The following are excluded when they constitute the primary purpose of the job:

a. Design work requiring the technical knowledge, skill, and ability to conceive or originate designs;
b. Illustrating work requiring artistic ability;
c. Work involving the preparation of charts, diagrams, room arrangements, floor plans, etc.;
d. Cartographic work involving the preparation of maps or plats and related materials, and drawings of geological structures; and
e. Supervisory work involving the management of a drafting program or the supervision of drafters.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Drafter I

Working under close supervision, traces or copies finished drawings, making clearly indicated revisions. Uses appropriate templates to draw curved lines. Assignments are designed to develop increasing skill in various drafting techniques. Work is spot-checked during progress and reviewed upon completion.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing elementary tasks while receiving training in the most basic drafting methods.

Drafter II

Prepares drawings of simple, easily visualized parts of equipment from sketches or marked-up prints. Selects appropriate templates and other equipment needed to complete assignments. Drawings fit familiar patterns and present few technical problems. Supervisor provides detailed instructions on new assignments, gives guidance when questions arise, and reviews completed work for accuracy.

Drafter III

Prepares various drawings of parts and assemblies, including sectional profiles, irregular or reverse curves, hidden lines, and small or intricate details. Work requires use of most of the conventional drafting techniques and a working knowledge of the terms and procedures of the industry. Familiar or recurring work is assigned in general terms; unfamiliar assignments include information on methods, procedures, sources of information, and precedents to be followed. Simple revisions to existing drawings may be assigned with a verbal explanation of the desired results; more complex revisions are produced from sketches which clearly depict the desired product.

Drafter IV

Prepares complete sets of complex drawings which include multiple views, detail drawings, and assembly drawings. Drawings include complex design features that require considerable drafting skill to visualize and portray. Assignments regularly require the use of mathematical formulas to compute weights, load capacities, dimensions, quantities of materials, etc. Working from sketches and verbal information supplied by an engineer or designer, determines the most appropriate views, detail drawings, and supplementary information needed to complete assignments. Selects required information from precedents, manufacturers' catalogs, and technical guides. Independently resolves most of the problems encountered. Supervisor or designer may suggest methods of approach or provide advice on unusually difficult problems.

NOTE: Exclude drafters performing work of similar difficulty to that described at this level but who provide support for a variety of organizations which have widely differing functions or requirements.

Drafter V

Works closely with design originators, preparing drawings of unusual, complex or original designs which require a high degree of precision. Performs unusually difficult assignments requiring considerable initiative, resourcefulness, and drafting expertise. Assures that anticipated problems in manufacture, assembly, installation, and operation are resolved by the drawings produced. Exercises independent judgment in selecting and interpreting data based on a knowledge of the design intent. Although working primarily as a drafter, may occasionally perform engineering design work in interpreting general designs prepared by others or in completing missing design details. May provide advice and guidance to lower level drafters or serve as coordinator and planner for large and complex drafting projects.

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

(3711: Electrical and electronic engineering technologist and technician)

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

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The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions:

Electronics Technician I

Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot-checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

Electronics Technician II

Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically *can* be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the level III technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Electronics Technician III

Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically *cannot* be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

(29: Registered nurse)

A registered nurse gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

Maintenance, Toolroom, and Powerplant

MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

(6422: Carpenter)

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions; using a variety of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

(615: Electrical and electronic equipment repairer)

(6432: Electrician)

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE PAINTER

(6442: Painter, construction and maintenance)

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work *involves the following*: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or

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brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for this work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (MACHINERY)

(613: Industrial machinery repairer)

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose *primary duties* involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

(645: Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter)

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves *most of the following*: Laying out work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machines; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. *Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.*

MILLWRIGHT

(6178: Millwright)

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves *most of the following*: Planning and laying out work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; aligning and balancing equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC

(611: Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanic and repairer)

Repairs, rebuilds, or overhauls major assemblies of internal combustion automobiles, buses, trucks, or tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Diagnosing the source of trouble and determining the extent of repairs required; replacing worn or broken parts such as piston rings, bearings, or other engine parts; grinding and adjusting valves; rebuilding carburetors; overhauling transmissions; and repairing fuel injection, lighting, and ignition systems. In general, the work of the motor vehicle mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles or who only perform minor repair and tuneup of motor vehicles. It does, however, include fully qualified journeymen mechanics even though most of their time may be spent on minor repairs and tuneups.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE WORKER

(6179: Mechanic and repairer, not elsewhere classified)

Performs general maintenance and repair of building structures and their mechanical, electrical, or sanitary systems. May also perform general maintenance and repair of the establishment's machinery. Work requires a basic practical knowledge of several maintenance trades in order to perform most of the following: Keeping in good repair building woodwork; replacing electrical switches, fixtures, and motors; occasional painting or touching up of structure or equipment; repairing or replacing plumbing fixtures; and replacing broken window panes.

Excluded are positions requiring a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training in one or more crafts. Also excluded are workers participating in such a program.

MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

(863: Helper; mechanic and repairer)
(864: Helper; construction trades)

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools, and

cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR (TOOLROOM)

(6813: Machinist)
(731-2: Metalworking and plasticworking machine setup operator)

Specializes in operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(6811: Tool and die maker)

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). *Work typically involves*: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete task; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does *not* include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

STATIONARY ENGINEER

(6931: Stationary engineer)

Operates and maintains one or more systems which provide an establishment with such services as heat, air-conditioning (cool, humidify, dehumidify, filter, and circulate air), refrigeration, steam or high-temperature water, or electricity. Duties involve: Observing and interpreting readings on gauges, meters, and charts which register various aspects of the system's operation; adjusting controls to insure safe and efficient operation of the system and to meet demands for the service provided; recording in logs various aspects of the system's operation; keeping the engines, machinery, and equipment of the system in good working order. May direct and coordinate activities of other workers (not stationary engineers) in performing tasks directly related to operating and maintaining the system or systems.

The classification excludes head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer; workers required to be skilled in the repair of electronic control equipment; workers in establishments producing electricity, steam, or heated or cooled air primarily for sale; and boiler tenders.

Material Movement and Custodial

TRUCKDRIVER

(821: Motor vehicle operator)

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. *Salesroute and over-the-road drivers are excluded.*

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by type and rated capacity of truck, as follows:

Truckdriver, light truck
(straight truck, under 1 1/2 tons, usually 4 wheels)
Truckdriver, medium truck
(straight truck, 1 1/2 to 4 tons inclusive, usually 6 wheels)
Truckdriver, heavy truck
(straight truck, over 4 tons, usually 10 wheels)
Truckdriver, tractor-trailer

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER

(4753: Traffic, shipping and receiving clerk)

Performs *clerical and physical* tasks in connection with shipping goods of the establishment in which employed and receiving incoming shipments. In performing day-to-day, routine tasks, follows established guidelines. In handling unusual nonroutine problems, receives specific guidance from supervisor or other officials. May direct and coordinate the activities of other workers engaged in handling goods to be shipped or being received.

Shippers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying that orders are accurately filled by comparing items and quantities of goods gathered for shipment against documents; insuring that shipments are properly packaged, identified with shipping information, and loaded into transporting vehicles; preparing and keeping records of goods shipped, e.g., manifests, bills of lading.

Receivers typically are responsible for most of the following: Verifying the correctness of incoming shipments by comparing items and quantities unloaded against bills of lading, invoices, manifests, storage receipts, or other records; checking for damaged

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goods; insuring that goods are appropriately identified for routing to departments within the establishment; preparing and keeping records of goods received.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Shipper
Receiver
Shipper and receiver

WAREHOUSEMAN

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

As directed, performs a *variety* of *warehousing* duties which require an *understanding of the establishment's storage plan*. Work involves *most of the following*: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose *primary* duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipper and receiver and Shipping packer), order filling (see Order filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-truck operator).

ORDER FILLER

(4754: Stock and inventory clerk)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

SHIPPING PACKER

(8761: Hand packer and packager)

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and *may involve one or more of the following*: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. *Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.*

MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

(8726: Freight, stock, and material mover, not elsewhere classified)

Performs physical tasks to transport or store materials or merchandise. Duties involve *one or more of the following:* Manually loading or unloading freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing items in proper storage locations; or transporting goods by handtruck, cart, or wheelbarrow.

Excluded from this definition are workers whose primary function involves:

a. Participating directly in the production of goods (e.g., moving items from one production station to another or placing them on or removing them from the production process);
b. Stocking merchandise for sale;
c. Counting or routing merchandise;
d. Operating a crane or heavy-duty motorized vehicle such as forklift or truck;
e. Loading and unloading ships (longshore workers); or
f. Traveling on trucks beyond the establishment's physical location to load or unload merchandise.

POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

(8318: Industrial truck and tractor equipment operator)

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of powertruck, as follows:

Forklift operator
Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

GUARD

(5144: Guard and police, except public service)

Protects property from theft or damage, or persons from hazards or interference. Duties involve serving at a fixed post, making rounds on foot or by motor vehicle, or escorting persons or property. May be deputized to make arrests. May also help visitors and customers by answering questions and giving directions.

Guards employed by establishments which provide protective services on a contract basis are included in this occupation.

For wage study purposes, guards are classified as follows:

Guard I

Carries out instructions primarily oriented toward insuring that emergencies and security violations are readily discovered and reported to appropriate authority. Intervenes directly only in situations which require minimal action to safeguard property or persons. Duties require minimal training. Commonly, the guard is not required to demonstrate physical fitness. May be armed, but generally is not required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms or special weapons.

Guard II

Enforces regulations designed to prevent breaches of security. Exercises judgment and uses discretion in dealing with emergencies and security violations encountered. Determines whether first response should be to intervene directly (asking for assistance when deemed necessary and time allows), to keep situation under surveillance, or to report situation so that it can be handled by appropriate authority. Duties require specialized training in methods and techniques of protecting security areas. Commonly, the guard is required to demonstrate continuing physical fitness and proficiency with firearms or other special weapons.

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JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER
(5244: Janitor and cleaner)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve *a combination of the following*: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. *Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.*

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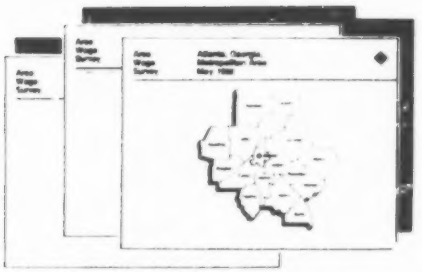

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